



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1961 (KARTIK 6, 1883)

PART IV

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Private Bodies

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 11th October 1961

In pursuance of Para 3(3) of the Indian Airlines Employees' Provident Fund Regulations, 1955, the Chairman of the Corporation is pleased to nominate Shri K. N. Kaul, Financial Comptroller, as the President of the Board of Trustees of Indian Airlines Employees' Provident Fund, and Shri C. J. Lisely as Trustee, in place, respectively, of Shri J. S. Parakh and Shri V. N. Nayar.

D. R. KOHLI
Secretary

THE PUNJAB COMPANY LIMITED, BHATINDA

NOTIFICATION

The approval of the Secretary, Forward Markets Commission, under Sub-Section (1) of Section 11 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) read with the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.O. 1162 dated the 4th May, 1960 has been obtained to the following amendments made to the Bye-laws of The Punjab Company Ltd., Bhatinda, the same having been previously placed on the Notice Board of the Company pursuant to Section 11 of the said Act and Rule 11 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1954:—

Amendments

(1) In Bye-law 99, in clause (a), the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

"The due date rate so fixed shall be subject to the conditions, if any, applicable to the contract under Bye-law 103A."

(2) After Bye-law 103, the following new Bye-law shall be added as Bye-law 103A, namely:—

"103A(i) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Bye-laws, rules and regulations, the Board may, with the concurrence of the Forward Markets Commission, prohibit trading during any day in hedge contract in any delivery at a price higher or lower than the closing rate

of the previous trading day or of such other trading day as may be prescribed by the Board, plus or minus such sum or sums as may be prescribed by the Board. Different sums may be prescribed and made applicable at different levels of the contract price. Any sum or sums so prescribed may, with the concurrence of the Forward Markets Commission, be varied by the Board from time to time.

(ii) The powers specified in clause (i) may be exercised by the Forward Markets Commission, where in the opinion of the Commission, it is expedient so to do."

ROSHAN LAL GUPTA
Secretary

The Punjab Company Ltd., Bhatinda

Dated the 21st September 1961.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June 1961 under Section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Board of Directors present herewith the Accounts for the year ended the 30th June 1961 together with their report on the working of the Corporation during the year.

Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account—The gross income of the Corporation for the year was Rs. 298.88 lakhs, as against Rs. 250.88 lakhs of the previous year and the net profit after providing for Rs. 54.60 lakhs for taxation, amounted to Rs. 84.75 lakhs as against Rs. 59.51 lakhs of the previous year. Out of this net profit, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be paid over to the Central Government to reduce the Corporation's liability to Government on account of subvention drawn from them in earlier years for the payment of the guaranteed dividend. A similar sum was paid to the Government on this account during each of the two previous years and a sum of Rs. 5.45 lakhs in the year prior to it. Out of the balance of net profit, a sum of Rs. 63.50 lakhs has been transferred to the General Reserve Fund leaving a sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs which will be utilised for distribution among shareholders of the guaranteed dividend at 2½ per cent on the paid up share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores.

Bonds—The Corporation did not enter the market during the year for fresh issue of Bonds, as the amount drawn from P.L. 480 funds and the repayments received from the borrower concerns were more than adequate for meeting the commitments of the Corporation during the year. The aggregate amount of Bonds issued and outstanding as at the end of the year remained unchanged at Rs. 22.24 crores.

Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India—Borrowings from the Reserve Bank were sparingly availed of during the year under review. The rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India on these borrowings remained unchanged at 4 per cent per annum throughout the year.

Borrowings from Central Government—As on the 30th June 1960 the outstanding loans from the Central Government stood at Rs. 13.25 crores. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 7.00 crores was repaid to Government reducing the outstanding loans to Rs. 6.25 crores. A sum of Rs. 9.00 crores sanctioned by Government out of P.L. 480 funds was drawn during the year. The rate of interest charged on the above borrowings of the Corporation was 4½ per cent per annum, same as in the previous years.

Borrowings in Foreign Currency—As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A. Government sanctioned a loan of U.S. Dollars 10 millions in April 1960 to the Corporation for being loaned to industrial concerns who apply for foreign exchange loans. Formal agreement in this behalf was executed on the 7th December 1960. The Corporation has approved 14 sub-loan projects requiring U.S. dollars 9,023,230 in foreign exchange. As almost the entire amount of the D.L.F. loan stands committed, negotiations for an additional loan of U.S. dollars 20 millions with the D.L.F. have been initiated. The Corporation is also exploring the possibilities of securing credits in the currencies of certain other countries.

General Reserve Fund—As a result of the addition of Rs. 63,50,000 made during the current year, the General Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 1,32,90,000. This together with the balance in the Special Reserve Fund now aggregates Rs. 1,69,38,600 which should be deemed quite satisfactory.

Provision for bad and doubtful debts—A review of the loan accounts as at the end of the year shows an improvement in the position regarding bad and doubtful debts. The existing provision of Rs. 14,60,502 is, therefore, considered more than adequate and, as in the last three years, the Directors have decided to make no fresh transfer on this account from the profit of the year under report. The Auditors have concurred in this.

Schedule attached to the Balance Sheet—A Schedule showing particulars in respect of the loans and advances as on the 30th June 1961 is attached to the Balance sheet.

(i) **Debts partially secured**—It will be observed from item (b) of the Schedule that debts amounting to Rs. 7,41,619 are secured to the extent of Rs. 5,99,000. This sum of Rs. 7,41,619, represents the debts due from two concerns. In working out the present value of assets of these two concerns which stand mortgaged to the Corporation, depreciation up-to-date at the full rates prescribed in the Income-tax Rules has been taken into account. In the case of one of them the security comprises the factory premises situated in a central locality in Bombay City; these have been leased out on terms which ensure the liquidation in a limited period of the outstandings of the Company in full and the present market value of the security would in fact be much more than that worked out after allowing depreciation at full rates. As regards the second concern, it is at present under closure; the negotiations for re-starting the factory are, however, underway.

(ii) **Debts secured only by personal guarantees or choses in action or debts awaiting approval of write-off from the Central Government**—It will be noted from item (e) of the schedule that debts aggregating Rs. 11,61,428 are outstanding under the above category as against Rs. 2,52,199 shown last year. The increase in this figure is due to the assets of one of our loanee concerns previously shown under category (b) having been sold off during the year under review and the sale proceeds appropriated towards the outstanding loan, leaving the balance amount as an unsecured loan. Steps for the recovery of the balance amount now due are under consideration.

(iii) **Interest of Directors in Loanee Concerns**—A statement showing an analysis of the figures shown at item (f) of the Schedule attached to the Balance Sheet is given in Appendix 'A'.

There was no concern (*vide* Section C of the Statement) in which any Director of the Corporation had interest as a Director, or as a member of its managing agency concern.

The details given in Section A of the statement relate to one co-operative sugar factory, on the Board of which a Director of the Corporation functions as a Director in his capacity as a nominee of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. and in which he is not personally interested as a director or shareholder; this accounts for Rs. 62,00,000 included under this head. A further sum of Rs. 4,77,51,292 is accounted for by the loans outstanding against concerns in which some of the Corporation's Directors are shareholders only (*vide* Section B of the Statement). The items under the above two categories aggregate Rs. 5,39,51,292 and the balance of only Rs. 1,07,68,984 relates to loans in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors, out of which about 41 per cent is in respect of loans sanctioned prior to the respective dates on which the Directors concerned came to be elected to the Board of the Corporation. It may be of interest to note that the aggregate of loans in which Directors are interested in one form or another (namely Rs. 6.47 crores) constitutes hardly about 6.1 per cent of the entire loans approved by the Corporation.

The provisions of the directive issued by Government in 1954 referred to in our Ninth Annual Report under which a Director of the Corporation who is interested in any applicant or loanee concern either as an ordinary shareholder or as a Director or member of the managing agency concern is required to disclose whatever interest he may have in the applications for loans pending with the Corporation and to withdraw from the meetings when the application for loan from any concern in which he is interested is under discussion, continued to be strictly observed during the year.

Underwriting the issue of Stocks, Shares, Bonds or Debentures of Industrial concerns—During the year under review, the Corporation received 28 applications for underwriting facilities aggregating Rs. 690.08 lacs, composed of applications for equity capital of Rs. 428.54 lacs and preference capital of Rs. 261.54 lacs.

The Corporation approved during the year 12 proposals for underwriting facilities including four proposals out of those pending at the close of the year ended the 30th June 1960, to the extent of Rs. 90 lacs in equity shares and Rs. 142.00 lacs in preference shares. This brings the total amount of underwritings approved by the Corporation upto the 30th June 1961 to Rs. 419.50 lacs. 10 applications for underwriting of share capital to the extent of Rs. 2,00,58,350 were not accepted by the Corporation.

These proposals covered a wide range of industries viz. cement, glass and glass products, pottery, china and earthenware, basic metal industries—non-ferrous metals, basic industrial chemicals and fertilisers, miscellaneous chemical products, textiles, metal products, electrical machinery, rubber and rubber products etc.

Out of the applications approved by the Corporation, underwriting agreements were finalised in respect of four cases aggregating Rs. 1.60 crores made up as under :—

	Rs.
9% (Free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at source) Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/, each	20.00
7% Tax Free Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.	10.00
9.3% (Free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at source) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.	70.00
	100.00
Equity Shares	60.00
	160.00

In the case of one applicant proposing to engage itself in the manufacture of sanitarywares and household ceramics, the issue of 7 per cent (tax-free) Preference Shares was fully subscribed by the public. In the remaining three cases, the Corporation had in pursuance of the underwriting agreements, to take up shares to the extent of Rs. 107.19 lacs as under :—

	Rs.
(i) 9% (free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at source) Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. (For the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes and other miscellaneous rubber products)	12,51,800
(ii) 9.3% (free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at source) Redeemable cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. Equity shares (For the manufacture of cement and aluminium ingots)	54,36,300 40,31,500
	1,07,19,100

Guaranteeing of Deferred payments in respect of capital goods to be imported from abroad—During the year, the Corporation received 14 applications from a like number of industrial concerns for guaranteeing deferred payments aggregating Rs. 1,860.74 lacs in respect of machinery and equipment to be imported from abroad. Of the 14 applications, the Corporation had earlier approved loans in the case of three companies and the remaining eleven were new applicants. These eleven concerns also applied for loans totalling Rs. 573.70 lacs in addition to guarantees to the extent of Rs. 1,277.29 lacs to finance their schemes. Four applications for guarantees amounting to Rs. 513.79 lacs out of the 14 applications received during the year and one application for an amount of Rs. 350.00 lacs received during the previous year were either withdrawn by the applicant concerns because they had made alternative arrangements or were treated as lapsed on account of their not being able to furnish the requisite particulars. Compared to the preceding year when 5 applications for guaranteeing deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 372.45 lakhs were received, the number of applications for guarantees received during the year and the amounts involved registered a marked increase.

Over the year, the Corporation approved nine applications for guaranteeing of deferred payments of the value of Rs. 1,328.71 lacs of which three applications were from the existing borrower concerns for amounts aggregating Rs. 583.45 lacs. These bring the total number of guarantee proposals approved by the Corporation upto the 30th June 1961 to 20 and the total amount to Rs. 25,46,77,800. The Corporation did not entertain two applications for guaranteeing deferred payments amounting to Rs. 16,28,458.

The figures relating to applications for guarantees for deferred payments received and dealt with from 21st December 1957, the date from which the I.F.C. (Amendment) Act, 1957, inter alia enabling the Corporation to guarantee deferred payments, came into force, upto the 30th June 1961 are given below :—

	From 21st December, 1957 to 30th June, 1959		During the year ended 30th June, 1960		During the year ended 30th June, 1961		Total	
	No	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
1. Applications received	17	21,74,80,500	5	3,72,45,000	14	18,60,74,059	36	44,07,99,559
2. Applications approved	5	4,31,00,000	6	7,87,06,800	9	13,28,71,000	20	25,46,77,800
3. Applications rejected	—	—	—	—	2	16,28,458	2	16,28,458
4. Applications with drawn or lapsed	3	5,14,17,700	3	3,45,17,000	5	8,63,79,396	13	17,23,14,096
5. Applications pending	7	12,29,62,800	3	3,92,13,000	1	45,20,000	—	—

Guaranteeing of a dollar loan from the Exim Bank of the United States—The Corporation, during the year under review, approved one application from a concern engaged in hotel industry for guaranteeing a dollar loan amounting to Rs. 147 lakhs, including interest, from the Exim Bank of the U.S.A. for the implementation of its scheme to set up a chain of hotels in India.

Review of Loan Operations—During the year, the total amount of loans approved aggregated Rs. 2,121.34 lakhs which is an all time record for the last 13 years of the working of the Corporation.

Comparative figures relating to the loan applications dealt with during the last three years are given below :—

	During the year ended 30-6-1959		During the year ended 30-6-1960		During the year ended 30-6-1961	
	No.	Amount Rs. (Thousands)	No.	Amount Rs. (Thousands)	No.	Amount Rs. (Thousands)
1. Applications received.	26	11,16,57	38	17,54,10	76	36,85,62
2. Applications approved.	19	3,79,00	29	17,91,74	67	21,21,34
3. Loans disbursed	—	7,47,71	—	8,40,81	—	6,62,55
4. Applications rejected.	3	31,50	1	40,00	2	28,50
5. Applications treated as lapsed or withdrawn.	22	9,79,50	6	3,50,00	14	7,30,60
6. Applications under consideration at the end of the year.	23	11,79,97	25	7,83,10	28	14,75,50

The amounts shown against item 2 above are in respect of applications for aggregate amounts of Rs. 4,16,00,000, Rs. 18,75,14,000 and Rs. 22,38,62,000 respectively for each of the three years mentioned above.

The amount of loans approved during the year under review viz. Rs. 21,21,34,000 includes dollar sub-loans amounting to Rs. 4,29,68,000 (U.S. \$9,023,230) sanctioned to 14 concerns out of the dollar loan of 10 million U.S. dollars. Six out of these 14 concerns were also sanctioned rupee loans totalling Rs. 137.20 lakhs.

Out of the fourteen dollar sub-loans approved by the Corporation, seven aggregating Rs. 394.29 lakhs (U.S. \$8.28 millions approx.) required D.L.F. approval, each sub-loan being in excess of U.S. \$250,000. D.L.F. approval has been received in respect of four sub-loans aggregating Rs. 193.29 lakhs. As the terms and conditions of the sub-loans sanctioned are in the course of finalisation, no disbursements have been made so far in respect of these sub-loans.

Of the loans approved during the year the approval of the Central Government was required for 32 loans aggregating Rs. 16,35,47,000 in terms of the provisions of the I.F.C. Act and the various directives issued by them. Out of these, reference was made to Government in respect of 31 cases during the year and their approval in respect of 24 loans aggregating Rs. 11,11,47,000 was received before the 30th June 1961 and for four loans aggregating Rs. 240 lakhs after that date. In respect of the remaining three cases aggregating Rs. 1,94,00,000 the issue of the final sanction has been kept pending subject to the approval of the Central Government which is awaited. These cases include only one loan exceeding Rs. 1 crore for which the prior approval of Central Government in terms of Section 24 of the I.F.C. Act, as amended in December 1960, is necessary.

The 76 applications received during the year were for an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,685.62 lakhs. Out of this, 51 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 548.25 lakhs were received from concerns engaged or to be engaged in the sugar industry, including 9 applications from co-operative societies for an aggregate of Rs. 492.25 lakhs. 10 applications were received from the textile industry for an aggregate amount of Rs. 324.94 lakhs, including two applications from cooperative spinning mills for Rs. 54.70 lakhs. Seven applications for Rs. 761.00 lakhs were from concerns engaged or to be engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper products, 12 applications for Rs. 643.75 lakhs were from concerns engaged in the manufacture of metal products (excepting machinery and transport equipment). Six applications for Rs. 193.65 lakhs were from concerns engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, five from concerns engaged in the manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware for Rs. 185 lakhs, four from concerns engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products for Rs. 164.10 lakhs, three from concerns engaged in the manufacture of wood and cork except furniture for Rs. 92.92 lakhs, two from concerns engaged in the manufacture of non-ferrous metals for Rs. 130 lakhs and four applications were from concerns engaged in the manufacture of glass and glass products for Rs. 114.50 lakhs. The remaining 12 applications for Rs. 527.51 lakhs covered diverse industries such as mining and quarrying, canning and processing of fish, manufacture of artificial fibre, rubber, fertilisers, machinery, oxygen gas and hotel industry.

Out of the 57 applications approved during the year, 8 applications for Rs. 455.70 lakhs (including two applications for additional loans) were sanctioned to cooperative societies, 7 engaged or to be engaged in the manufacture of sugar and one in textile industry. This brings the grand total of loans approved for cooperative societies to Rs. 23,89,20,000; out of this Rs. 23,19,50,000 represents loans approved for 37 sugar cooperative societies distributed over Andhra Pradesh (4), Assam (1), Gujarat (2), Madras (3), Maharashtra (15), Mysore (3), Orissa (1), Punjab (5) and Uttar Pradesh (3), the balance of Rs. 49.70 lakhs being the amount approved for two cooperative spinning units in the States of Gujarat and Bihar. The loans approved by the Corporation for cooperative societies represent 22.4 per cent of the total loans approved by it and is indicative of the high priority accorded by the Corporation to this sector of the economy.

The Corporation rejected during the year two applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 28.50 lakhs as they did not fulfil certain important requirements.

Fourteen applications for loans aggregating Rs. 730.60 lakhs were either withdrawn by the Companies themselves or treated as withdrawn by the Corporation on account of their failure to furnish the information and papers required for processing the cases.

At the close of the year under review 28 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,475.50 lakhs were in the process of examination. These included seven applications from cooperative societies, six from sugar cooperatives and one from a cotton spinning unit. The amount of Rs. 1,475.50 lakhs in respect of the pending applications includes applications for dollar sub-loans equivalent to Rs. 562.04 lakhs.

A list of the concerns for which the Corporation had approved loans since its inception upto the 30th June 1960 will be found in the relative appendices of the Eighth and subsequent Annual Reports of the Corporation. The names of the concerns for which the Corporation approved loans during the year under review are given in Appendix 'B' to this Report.

Industrywise analyses of loans approved upto the 30th June 1961 are given in Appendix 'C' to this report. It will be observed that, during the year, the sugar industry leads the list with Rs. 4,80,00,000 followed by paper (Rs. 3,50,00,000) and textiles (Rs. 2,16,87,000). In 1958-59 and 1959-60 also, sugar held the first position but the second and third positions were held respectively by cement and textiles in the former year and by paper and rayon in the latter year. For the first time since its inception, the Corporation approved loan to a concern engaged in coal mining.

Loans classified State-wise are given in Appendix 'D'. It is a matter of some gratification that concerns from less developed parts of the country are taking an increasing advantage of the facilities offered by the Corporation.

Two analyses of the loans approved, one according to the amount approved on each application and the other according to the total amount approved for each industrial concern, are given in Appendices 'E(i) and E(ii)'.

Out of the 386 loan applications which were approved during the thirteen years, 253 related to new undertakings (i.e. factories that went into production after the 15th August 1947), and in these cases, loans aggregating Rs. 76,55,32,762 were approved in all. The balance of 133 applications pertained to old established undertakings for which loans aggregating Rs. 29,26,75,000 were approved for renovation, modernisation and expansion. Separate figures for each of the thirteen years are given in Appendix 'F'.

The following statement gives the figures, as on the 30th June of each of the past 13 years, including the one under report, relating to the number of loan applications received and approved, the amount of loans approved and the amount disbursed:

As on 30th June	Total amount of loans approved	Total amount of loans disbursed	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
	Rs. (crores)	Rs. (crores)		
1949	3.42	1.33	95	21
1950	7.19	3.41	160	44
1951	9.58	5.79	205	61
1952	14.03	7.57	259	94
1953	15.47	10.07	333	108
1954	20.74	12.89	376	137
1955	28.08	14.53	422	164
1956	48.21	16.73	508	208
1957	55.12	28.51	575	259
1958	62.90	34.84	623	281
1959	66.69	42.32	649	300
1960	84.61	50.73	687	329
1961	105.82	57.35	763	386

The gap between the total amount of loans approved and the total amount disbursed is accounted for mainly by the following:—

(1) Certain loans or portions of loans were declined by, or were subsequently not made available to, the applicants for one or other of the following reasons:—

- abandonment or postponement by the applicant concern of the whole or part of its scheme;
- revision or amendment by the applicant concern of its scheme, eliminating the need for the loan sanctioned by the Corporation;
- improvement in the financial position of the applicant concern enabling it to meet its requirements from its own resources;
- availability of accommodation from other sources;
- failure to accept, or inability to comply with, the terms and conditions of the loan; and
- adverse developments in the affairs of the applicant concern subsequent to the sanction of the loan.

This accounts for a sum of Rs. 14.08 crores as on the 30th June 1961.

(2) Approvals amounting to Rs. 10.73 crores were awaiting either Central Government's approval under the provisions of the I.F.C. Act or under directives issued thereunder, or the approval of the Development Loan Fund in respect of certain dollar sub-loans in terms of the conditions attached to such loans.

(3) Approvals amounting to Rs. 4.78 crores were awaiting disbursement pending drawal by the applicants in accordance with their needs for meeting their commitments.

(4) The balance of Rs. 18.88 crores represents approvals accorded by the Corporation in respect of which disbursements could not be made partly because of pending negotiations with the applicants regarding the terms and conditions of the loans, and partly because of the time taken inevitably for the fulfilment by the applicants of one or more of the agreed terms and conditions.

The actual commitment of the Corporation in respect of loans approved upto the 30th June 1961 is Rs. 23.66 crores, arrived at as indicated below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total loans approved		1,05,82,07,762
Less amount disbursed	57,35,12,662	
Loans declined or not to be made available.	14,07,59,663	
Loans requiring Government or D.L.F. approval.	10,73,24,000	82,15,96,325
Net commitment		23,66,11,437

The total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 6.62 crores. This amount is lower than the corresponding figure for the last year, viz., Rs. 8.41 crores, but is very much above the average amount disbursed during the ten years from 1951 to 1960, viz., Rs. 4.49 crores.

During the year, the Corporation continued to be liberal in disbursing interim loans. Interim loans sanctioned during the year aggregated Rs. 6,14,20,000.

Analysis of Loan Operations from 1-7-1949 to 30-6-1961—The following is an analysis of loans approved and disbursed upto 30-6-1961:—

	No.	Amount Rs.
Applications received	763	1,90,29,34,800
Applications approved	386	1,05,82,07,762
Loans disbursed		57,35,12,662
Loans outstanding		42,22,75,719

The relative importance of the loans from the Corporation in relation to the total finance required by the borrowing concerns for setting up new units and expansion, renovation, modernisation, etc. of existing ones may be gauged from the following figures as at the end of the year 1961:—

Nature of the scheme	Total cost of the scheme	Total loans approved by the I.F.C.	Percentage of (3) to (2)
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Setting up of new units	1,39,62,64,000	57,11,89,000	41
Expansion of existing units	97,93,54,000	43,40,48,762	44
Modernisation, renovation, etc., of existing units.	5,28,46,000	3,61,52,000	68
	2,42,84,64,000	1,04,13,89,762	43
Loans approved for other purposes like meeting working capital, etc.		1,68,18,000	
		1,05,82,07,762	

Progress of Repayments—The Corporation received during the year a sum of Rs. 2,56,46,476.64 on account of interest. The total amount of interest charged on the entire amount of loans advanced from inception up to date (exclusive of amounts which proved irrecoverable and were consequently written off) was Rs. 11,70,00,124.24 out of which a sum of Rs. 11,67,04,474.39 was actually received. The amount in default viz. Rs. 2,95,649 constitutes 0.25 per cent of the total amount due; the corresponding percentage at the end of the last year was 1.2. During the year the Corporation received Rs. 3,71,28,486.64 by way of repayment of instalments of principal. This includes a sum of Rs. 1,12,03,246.48 on account of premature repayments. The total amount of principal due to the Corporation since inception (exclusive of amounts which proved irrecoverable and were consequently written off) was Rs. 9,66,05,690.55 out of which a sum of Rs. 9,20,10,070.78 was received. Extension of time was granted to eight concerns to repay the instalments aggregating Rs. 23,30,000. After excluding the aforesaid amount, the amount in default, viz., Rs. 22,65,619.77 constituted 2.34 per cent of the amount due, the corresponding percentage at the end of last year was 4.3.

The bulk of the principal and interest in arrears mentioned above is accounted for by three concerns. The factory premises of one of them stand leased by the Corporation on terms which ensure the repayment of the entire amount of the outstanding debt from the concern including the instalments of principal and interest in default and the lease amount is being received regularly. The sale of the mortgaged assets of another concern has been completed and the further steps to be taken for recovery of the balance amount are under consideration. The third concern is a textile mill and the defaults in this case are attributable to the general depression through which marginal units of this industry passed in the past. This concern has, however made substantial payments towards the outstanding dues.

Extra payments on account of principal aggregating Rs. 5,66,60,702.39 have been received from loanee concerns up to date, which included payments received on the closure of accounts from 28 concerns for which loans aggregating Rs. 7,94,60,000 had been approved.

Concerns whose Management/Possession has been taken over by the Corporation—Reference was made in the last Annual Report to two concerns the possession of whose assets had been taken over by the Corporation. As previously stated, the lease arrangements in respect of the factory premises of one of them had been finalised and we are receiving the lease rent regularly. As regards the other one, its factory has since been sold and the sale proceeds have been applied towards the adjustment of a part of the loan outstanding against it. The further steps to be taken for the recovery of the balance amount are under consideration.

General review of Industries particularly in the fields in which the Corporation has advanced loans—A general review of the industries financed by the Corporation upto the 30th June 1961 is given in Appendix 'G'.

Rate of Interest—The rate of interest charged by the Corporation on its rupee loans remained unchanged during the year at 7 per cent per annum with the usual rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the payment of interest and repayment of instalments of principal on the due dates. The rate of interest for the foreign currency loans (sanctioned out of the dollar credit) has been fixed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent p.a. less a rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for prompt payment (net 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) plus an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent p.a. to provide for incidental expenditure.

Auditors—The Central Government appointed Messrs S. Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co., New Delhi as Auditors of the Corporation for the year ended the 30th June 1961 and at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation held on the 24th September 1960, Messrs S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay, were re-elected as Auditors on behalf of the shareholders, other than the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India, for the year ended the 30th June 1961. Messrs S. B. Billimoria & Co. will retire but are eligible for re-election.

Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India—During the year, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India carried out the audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the periods from the 1st April 1960 to the 30th June 1960, from the 1st July 1960 to the 31st December 1960, and from the 1st January 1961 to the 31st May 1961.

State Financial Corporations—The seventh Conference of the representatives of all the State Financial Corporations was held as usual under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India in December last, when common problems were discussed. The Corporation was represented by Shri S. P. Virmani, one of its directors. The following were some of the important matters discussed at the conference:—

- (i) Scheme of guarantee of loans to small-scale industries.
- (ii) Suggestions for expanding or facilitating the operations of State Financial Corporations.
- (iii) Liberalisation of terms and conditions governing loans sanctioned by State Financial Corporations.
- (iv) Financing of handicrafts and plantation industries.

A summary of the proceedings relating to some of the proposals at the conference as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India is given in Appendix 'I'.

Further Amendments to the I.F.C. Act—During the year under review, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, was further amended enlarging the activities of the Corporation and the Amendment Act came into force with

effect from the 29th December 1960. The main provisions of the amendments are given below:—

- (i) The Corporation is enabled to guarantee
 - (a) loans raised by industrial concerns from scheduled banks or State Co-operative Banks;
 - (b) deferred payments due from industrial concerns in connection with their purchase of capital goods both within and outside India;
 - (c) with the prior approval of the Central Government, loans raised from, and credit arrangements made with, any bank or financial institution in any country outside India by industrial concerns in foreign currency.
- (ii) The Corporation is empowered to subscribe directly to the stocks or shares of an industrial concern, and also to convert, at its option, the loans granted or debentures subscribed to by it into stocks or shares of the concern.
- (iii) 'Preservation' of goods has been included in the industrial activities for which the Corporation can extend financial assistance.
- (iv) The provision requiring the Central Government's guarantee for granting accommodation in excess of Rs. 1 crore, has been deleted and loans in excess of Rs. 1 crore require only the approval and not the guarantee of the Central Government.

Gross Income and Administrative Expenses—A table showing the trend of the gross income earned by the Corporation from year to year during the last thirteen years and the trend of the percentage which the administrative expenses bore to the gross income is given below:—

Year ended 30th June	Gross income Rs. (in lakhs)	Percentage which Administra- tive expenses bore to gross income
1949	5.73	50.09
1950	23.47	20.37
1951	35.87	14.02
1952	42.05	13.56
1953	49.30	13.71
1954	54.74	13.46
1955	60.71	15.65
1956	67.63	11.74
1957	90.33	9.45
1958	154.91	6.32
1959	203.88	5.11
1960	250.89	4.66
1961	298.86	4.27

For the eleven years upto the 30th June 1959, in respect of which assessments have been completed, the Corporation has paid by way of income-tax a sum of Rs. 1,26,31,546. Besides, the Corporation has paid a advance tax under Section 18A of the Indian Income-tax Act Rs. 36,26,694 for the years ended the 30th June 1960 and the 30th June 1961. The tax deducted at source for the above years comes to Rs. 18,47,082. This brings the total amount paid by the Corporation so far by way of income-tax to Rs. 1,81,05,322.

Subvention received—The Corporation received from the Central Government subvention of Rs. 53,45,490.16 to make up the deficit to enable it to pay guaranteed dividend at 2½ per cent during each of the years from 1949 to 1956, except in 1953 when no subvention was required. From 1957 no subvention has been found necessary, and in fact, in the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 sums of Rs. 5.45 lakhs, Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively, were paid over to Government in repayment of the subvention drawn prior to 1957. In the current year also, a further sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being paid over to Government thereby reducing the outstanding amount of subvention repayable by the Corporation to Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

Meetings of the Board and of the Central Committee—Thirteen meetings of the Board were held during the year, ten in New Delhi and one each in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Central Committee of the Board held three meetings during the year, one of which was held in Bombay and the other two in New Delhi.

Advisory Committees—The five Advisory Committees (one each for the Textiles, Sugar, Engineering and Chemical Industries and one for the rest, labelled "Miscellaneous industries" held 38 meetings in all, during the year and considered 71 applications for loans, guaranteeing of deferred payments and underwriting of share-capital.

Committees of the Board—The Board of Directors appointed, during the year, five separate Committees, each composed of members selected from among themselves and a co-opted member in the case of one, to consider and report on certain specific subjects. Four of these Committees submitted their reports and these were considered by the Board of Directors.

Distribution of Shares—During the year under review, transfer of five shares of the Corporation held by a Co-operative Bank to another Bank in the same category was approved and the position regarding the distribution of shares at the end of the year stood as follows:—

Central Government	2,000
Reserve Bank of India	2,054
Scheduled Banks	3,405
Insurance Companies, etc.	2,596*
Co-operative Banks	945
	10,000

*Out of the 2,596 shares held by Insurance Companies etc., 2,346 shares are held by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Instructions on questions of Policy issued by the Central Government—During the year under report, the Central Govt. did not issue any instructions to the Corporation on questions of policy in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. The instructions issued in the past (and published in the earlier reports) continued to be observed during the year.

Rules framed by the Central Government—During the year under review, no further rules were framed by the Central Government under the powers vested in them by Section 42 of I.F.C. Act.

Board of Directors—Under Section 10(1)(aa) of the I.F.C. Act, the Central Government nominated Shri K. P. Mathrani, I.C.S., to be a director of the Corporation in place of Shri A. Baksi with effect from the 8th December 1960.

The Board desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Shri A. Baksi.

Preparatory to the expiry of his second tenure of office as Chairman Shri K. R. K. Menon proceeded on leave with effect from the 1st July 1961. Under Section 10 of the I.F.C. Act, the Central Government have, after consultation with the Board, appointed Shri K. P. Mathrani, I.C.S., till recently Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India as Chairman of the Corporation with effect from the same date.

The Board place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Shri Menon to the Corporation during his period of office as Chairman of the Corporation for the last six years.

In terms of Section 11(2) of the I.F.C. Act, Shri S. V. Ramamurthy, I.C.S. (Retd.), representing Scheduled Banks, Shri S. C. Roy, representing Insurance Companies, Investment trusts and other like financial institutions, and Shri R. M. Deshmukh, M.P., representing Co-operative banks, will retire at the end of the year. Of the above, Shri R. M. Deshmukh is eligible for re-election as provided by Section 11 of the Act. The retiring Directors are required to continue in Office till their successors are elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 28th September 1961.

General Manager

The Board regrets to have to record with profound sorrow the demise of Shri H. V. Venkatasubbiah, General Manager, who had rendered valuable service to the Corporation.

Shri D. R. Madhok, Secretary, was appointed to officiate as General Manager of the Corporation with effect from the 1st May 1961.

Secretary

Shri C. A. Subrahmanyam, Manager, was appointed to officiate as the Secretary of the Corporation with effect from the 1st May 1961.

Acknowledgement of assistance received—The Board wish to place on record their appreciation of the co-operation and assistance received from the various Ministries of the Government of India, such as Commerce and Industry, Community Development and Co-operation, Transport and Communications, Finance, etc.

The Board are also thankful to members who have served on the various Advisory Committees of the Corporation for their valuable assistance and advice, and also to the non-officials who have served as the Corporation's nominees on the Boards of Directors of various loanee concerns and State Financial Corporations.

On behalf of the Directors,

K. P. MATHRANI

Chairman

APPENDIX 'A'

Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors and Shareholders, Directors or Members of the Managing Agency Concerns as on 30th June 1961

No. of Companies/ Societies	Date of approval of loan	Amount due		Total	Remarks
		in respect of loans approved prior to the dates on which the concerned directors became directors of the Corporation	in respect of loans approved when the concerned directors were directors of the Corporation		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

A. Debts due by Co-operative Societies in which the Director/s of the Corporation is/are interested as nominees of—

(a) State Governments

Nil

Nil

(b) Co-operative Banks—

1	4-6-1950		
	*16-5-1957		62,00,000
	*24-12-1958		

(c) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Nil

Nil

..	62,00,000	62,00,000
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B. Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Shareholders only.

1	20-1-1950	20,00,000	
	*15-4-1950		
2	11-4-1953		6,50,000
3	26-12-1953		1,20,000
4	16-8-1949	12,95,000	
**5	16-6-1951	5,66,605	
6	21-11-1953		21,00,000
	*27-3-1954		
**7	17-5-1952		
	*1-2-1956	1,89,62,725	
	*3-5-1956		
8	21-6-1952	5,41,634	
9	19-6-1954		
	*17-12-1955	83,25,000	
10	7-3-1949	29,39,890	
	*31-7-1954		
11	4-6-1956		11,00,000
12	10-11-1955		
	*29-6-1957	40,62,538	
13	16-2-1949		
	*23-4-1958	18,87,900	
	*25-9-1959		33,00,000
Total of 'B'		4,04,81,292	72,70,000
			4,77,51,292

C/o. 5,39,51,292

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				Rs.	5,39,51,202
C. Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors or Members of the Managing Agency concern.					
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
**D. Debts due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors					
1	17-9-1954	..	21,30,984		
2	26-11-1956	..	23,88,000		
3	14-10-1948 } *10-5-1950 }	6,00,000	..		
4	20-11-1954	38,00,000	..		
	*26-11-1956	..	4,00,000		
5	5-2-1960	..	15,00,000		
Total of 'D' ..		44,00,000	63,68,984	1,07,68,984	
Total of A, B, C & D.		4,48,81,292	1,98,88,984	6,47,20,276	

*Additional Loan.

**The loan to a concern in which a director of the Corporation is a shareholder and to the Directorate of which the Corporation has nominated its Chairman as its nominee, has not been shown under Section D but has been shown under Section B (vide item No. 7); likewise, the loan to another concern in which a director of the Corporation is a shareholder and to the Board of which the Corporation has nominated another of its Directors as its nominee has not been shown under Section D but has been shown under Section B (vide item No. 5).

APPENDIX 'B'

Statement of the loans approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India from the 1st July 1960 to 30th June 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the Company or Society	Names of the Managing Agents/Managing Director/Chairman/President of the Board of Directors/Secretaries and Treasurers	Location of the Factory		Amount of the loan approved		Purpose for which approved
			Place	State	New Undertaking	Old Undertaking	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
1	Andamans Timber Industries Ltd.	Sarvashri G. P. Khaitan, B. K. Khaitan and N. N. Bose, Directors.	(1) 34, T. d, B.Roa Calcutta. (2) Bamboo Flat, Port Blair, Andamans.	West Bengal .. Andamans & Nicobar Islands.	13,00,000	..	For meeting a part of the capital cost of the Company's scheme for increasing its installed capacity for the manufacture of teacheats and commercial plywood from 5-7 and 5-6 million square feet to 10-2 and 19-1 million square feet, respectively.
2	G.L. Hotels Ltd.	Shri P.L. Lamba, Director.	Bombay	Maharashtra ..	9,00,000	..	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a modern hotel in Bombay.
3	Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Shukkar Udyog Ltd. Private Managing Agents.	Raghunath Nagar, Taluka Gangapur Distt. Aurangabad.	Maharashtra ..	10,00,000 (Addl.)	..	For financing the Company's lift irrigation scheme for development of cane cultivation.

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	General Tyres Ltd.	Messrs. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. Managing Agents.	Kankinarrah, 24-Parganas.	West Bengal ..	60,00,000	—	For setting up a plant for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes with an installed capacity of 180,000 Nos. each of tyres and tubes per annum.
5	Sundatta Foods & Fibres Ltd.	Shri N. D. Sirur, Chairman and Managing Director.	Hubli ..	Mysore ..	4,50,000 (Addl.).	—	For reimbursement of capital expenditure incurred by the Company on its expansion scheme.
6	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Kirloskar Sons & Company, Managing Agents.	Krikee, Poona-3 ..	Maharashtra ..	20,00,000 (Addl.).	—	For financing the Company's Schemes of expansion for— (i) increase in the existing capacity for production of engines in the range of 5 to 40 H.P. (ii) manufacture of thin-walled bi-metal bearings and bushes. (iii) production of 3 H.P. engines. (iv) manufacture of higher H.P. engines of the M.A.N. type WV 17.5/22 in the range of 50 to 440 H.P.
7	Madras Cements Ltd.	Messrs. P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja & Co. Managing Agents.	Tulukkapatti, District Ramanathapuram.	Madras ..	50,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For meeting a part of the capital cost of stage II of the Company's scheme to increase the installed capacity for the manufacture of cement from 200 tons to 550 tons per day.
8	Hindusthan National Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Shri O. M. Somany, Managing Director.	<u>Existing—</u> Rishra (Hooghly District). <u>Proposed—</u> Bahadurgarh (Rohtak Distt).	West Bengal .. Punjab	32,50,000 (In U.S. Dollars). (Addl.)	—	For financing the Company's scheme for increasing the installed capacity for melting glass from 55 to 70 tons per day at its existing factory at Calcutta and putting up a new unit with an installed capacity of 40 tons per day at Bahadurgarh, Rohtak Distt., Punjab.
9	M/s. Hindusthan Transmission Products Ltd.	General Sarda Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal—Chairman.	Chandivali Kurla, Bombay.	Maharashtra ..	35,00,000	—	For meeting a part of the cost of the Company's scheme for stepping up production of electrolytic copper and enamelled wires from 600/700 tons per annum to 2,000 tons per annum.
10	The Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd.	Sarvashri H. P. Dhanuka and N.D. Bangur—Directors.	Ballavapur, Rani-ganj, District Burdwan.	West Bengal ..	—	85,00,000 (In U.S. Dollars).	For financing the Company's scheme of expansion and modernisation for increasing its installed capacity for the manufacture of pulp and paper from 15,000 tons per annum to 28,400 tons per annum.

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
11	Industrial Cables (India) Ltd.	S. Ujjal Singh Chairman and S. Raunag Singh, Managing Director.	Rajpura Township, District Patiala.	Punjab ..	15,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a plant with an installed capacity of 108/144 miles (Approximately 2,62,500 yards or 2,40,000 meters per annum) of multi-core and single-core paper insulated cables.
12	Sifco Ltd. ..	Shri C. G. Desai, Chairman.	Hyderabad ..	Andhra Pradesh.	4,75,000 (In U.S. Dollars).	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a plant for the manufacture of one-day alarm timepieces with an installed capacity of 1,20,000 Nos. per annum.
13	The Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd.	Shri Raghunath Panda, Vice-President.	Nuagan, District Ganjam.	Orissa ..	85,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1000 tons of sugar cane per day.
14	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	Shri Badri Narain, Managing Director.	Merar & Heals near Ranchi Road Hazari Bagh, Bihar.	Bihar ..	85,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme aimed at the manufacture of various types of refractories and firebricks upto an installed capacity of 72,000 tons per annum.
15	The Star Paper Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Bajoria & Company-Managing Agents.	Saharanpur ..	Uttar Pradesh	—	37,00,000 (Addl.)	For financing the Company's scheme of expansion for raising its production capacity for the manufacture of various types of paper from 6000/6500 tons to 21,000 tons per annum.
16	Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	Messrs. Vaidya Brothers & Co., Managing Agents.	Kirkee Poona-3 ..	Maharashtra ..	12,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For meeting a part of the cost of the Company's scheme for the expansion of its existing lines of manufacture of moulded and extruded rubber products and the manufacture of new products like can-sealing compound and plastic cables.
17	Messrs. Aditya Mills Ltd.	Messrs. General Produce Co. Ltd. Managing Agents.	Kishangarh ..	Rajasthan ..	50,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme aimed at the installation of a spinning mill with 25,000 spindles.
18	Orissa Industries Ltd.	Messrs. Jhunjhunwalla Brothers, Managing Agents.	Barang Distt. Cuttack	Orissa ..	25,00,000	—	For financing the Company's Scheme for increasing the installed capacity for the manufacture of refractories from 1,000 to 2,500 tons per month.
19	Thakur Paper Mills Ltd.	Ram Bahadur Thakur & Company, Managing Agents.	Samastipur District Darbhanga.	Bihar ..	20,00,000	—	For meeting a part of the cost of the Company's scheme of setting up a factory for manufacturing 3,000 tons of writing and printing paper per annum.

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	The Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Shri O. V. Venkatasubba Reddiar, President.	Padalam District Chingleput.	Madras ..	13,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For meeting the increased capital cost of the Company's scheme of setting up a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of 800/1,000 tons of sugarcane per day.
21	The Metal Corporation of India Ltd.	Shri Indra Singh Kt. Chairman.	(i) Zawar Distt. Udaipur. (ii) Debari, Near Udaipur. (iii) Tundoo Distt. Dhanbad.	Rajasthan Bihar	—	1,00,00,000 (Addl.)	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up an electrolytic zinc smelter for the production of zinc to the extent of 18,000 tons per annum and manufacture of other bye-products such as cadmium, sulphuric acid, superphosphate, etc. as also for expansion of the production of lead and silver.
22	Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd.	Shri N. N. Mohan, Managing Director.	(i) Solan (ii) Mohannagar (Ghaziabad).	Himachal Pradesh Uttar Pradesh.	—	32,00,000 (In U. S. dollars).	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up an automatic plant at Mohannagar for the manufacture of glass containers with a capacity of 25 tons per day or 625 tons per month.
23	The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.	Shri M. D. Shivananjappa, Director.	Bhadravati Distt. Shimoga.	Mysore State	—	60,00,000 (Addl.)	For implementation of the Company's scheme for expansion of its production capacity from 8,000 to 18,000 tons of finished paper per annum.
24	Polychem Ltd. ..	Shri Ramdas Kilachand-Chairman.	Existing:— (1) Goregaon Proposed:— (2) Anik Mahul Bombay-71 (3) Nira Distt. Poona	Maharashtra	1,00,00,000 (in U. S. dollars).	—	For meeting a part of the cost of the Company's scheme for manufacturing styrene monomer and for setting up a factory for manufacturing industrial alcohol required for producing styrene monomer, at Nira (Dist. Poona).
25	Messrs. Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	Shri Shyam Sunder Kanoria, Director.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	30,00,000	—	For setting up a cotton textile spinning mill with a complement of 13,200 spindles
26	Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.	Shri D. N. Jatia & Shri S. S. Lahari, Managing Director and Technical Residential Director respectively.	Chandrapur Near Gauhati, Distt. Kamrup.	Assam	28,17,000 (In Indian Rupees) 24,04,762 (In U. S. Dollars)	—	(a) For financing the capital cost of the Company's scheme for putting up a cotton textile spinning unit with 12,500 spindles. &(b) For financing the cost of machinery proposed to be imported from U. S. A. for setting up a chemical factory for the production of liquid sulphurdioxide (3,000 tons p. a.) Sulphuric acid (15,000 tons p. a.) Superphosphate (30,000 tons p. a.) and mixed fertilisers (60,000 tons p. a.)

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Assam Hard Boards Ltd.	Shri N. D. Bangur, Chairman.	Amingaon (Near Gauhati).	Assam ..	(i) 51,74,000 (In U. S. Dollars) (ii) 8,26,000 (In Indian Rupees)	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a plant for the manufacture of 15,000 tons of hardboards per annum on 3 shift working.
28	Asian Refractories Ltd.	Sarvashri Ratan Lal Rampuria & Jai Chand Lal Rampuria, Directors.	Mango, District Hazaribagh.	Bihar ..	35,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a factory for the manufacture of refractories, including silica bricks with a capacity of 30,000 tons per annum.
29	Andamans Timber Industries Ltd.	Messrs. G. P. Khaitan and A. K. Bose, Managing Directors.	(i) 34, B. T. Road, Calcutta. (ii) Bamboo Flat, Port Blair, Andamans. (iii) Biren Roy Road, West Behala 24 Parganas.	West Bengal .. Andamans & Nicobar Islands. West Bengal	7,92,000 (In U. S. Dollars) (Addl.)	—	For importing plant & machinery from U. S. A. in connection with the company's scheme envisaging the manufacture of chip-boards at its Behala factory.
30	New India Fisheries Ltd.	Messrs. Fisheries Agency (P) Ltd. Managing Agents.	Existing Bombay Proposed Cochin	Maharashtra Kerala	15,00,000		For meeting a part of the cost of the Company's scheme for (i) the extension of its fishing operations for catching Shrimp (prawns) and lobsters etc. and (ii) establishment of an ice plant (15 tons daily capacity) and cold storage and quick freezing plant with a capacity of 150 tons (50 tons for ice & 100 tons for fish) at Cochin for processing the haul before export.
31	Canvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	Shri T. S. Venkataraman, Chairman.	Pattavayatalai, Taluk Kulittalai Distt. Thiruchirappalli.	Madras ..	24,00,000 (Addl.)		For implementation of the Company's scheme to increase the crushing capacity from 800 to 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day.
32	Kalinga Tubes Ltd.	Shri B. Patnaik, Managing Director.	Chowdwar, Cuttack	Orissa ..	30,00,000 (Addl.)		For company's scheme for the expansion of its tool room workshop, railway marshalling yard and the installation of a bituminizing plant and construction of buildings etc.
33	Jaipur Metal & Electricals Ltd.	Messrs. Poonam Chand & Brothers Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	Jaipur ..	Rajasthan ..	—	4,75,000 (In U. S. Dollars). Additional.	For the purchase of additional machines and equipments mainly from U. K. and West Germany for the purpose of balancing the existing machinery for the production of Fuji type house-service electricity meters.
34	Sundatta Foods & Fibres Ltd.	Shri N. D. Sirur, Chairman & Managing Director.	Hubli, Distt. Dharwar.	Mysore ..	2,75,000 (In Indian Rupees). 4,75,000 (In U. S. Dollars). (Addl.)	—	For financing the company's scheme for the installation of a Fatty Acid Distillation plant with a daily capacity of 2½ to 3 tons.
35	Grindwell Abrasives Ltd.	M/s. Abra Company — Managing Agents.	Mora, Uran Distt. Colaba.	Maharashtra ..	5,00,000	—	For financing the scheme of rehabilitation and modernisation of the Company's existing plant with a view to achieving the licensed capacity of 1,200 tons per annum of abrasive products.

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	The Ganesh Sahakar Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Shri H. T. Sholke, Chairman.	Ganeshnagar, P. O. Ranjangaon Khurd, Taluka Kopargau, District Ahmednagar.	Maharashtra ..	15,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For the implementation of the Society's scheme envisaging the expansion of its crushing capacity from 1,000 tons to 1,250 tons of sugarcane per day.
37	The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.	M/s. J. K. Industries Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	Jaykaynagar, Near Asansol.	West Bengal ..	—	30,00,000 (Addl.)	For financing the Company's scheme of expansion for:— (i) increasing the installed capacity of aluminium ingots from 2,500 to 7,500 tons per annum. (ii) setting up a new fabrication section aimed at increasing the rolling capacity from 2,500 tons to 4,900 tons, per annum, production of extrusions, aluminium foils and A. G. S. R. Cables, and (iii) increasing the installed capacity for the production of alumina from 5,000 tons to 15,000 tons per annum.
38	The Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Board not nominated.	Morinda, District Ambala.	Punjab ..	90,00,000	—	For setting up a Sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day.
39	The Batala Desh Sewak Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Do.	Batala, District Gurdaspur.	Punjab ..	90,00,000	—	Do.
40	Agriind Fabrication Ltd.	Shri B. B. S. Jetly, Chairman.	(i) Taratolla Road Garden Reach, 24 Parganas. (ii) Calcutta.	West Bengal ..	12,00,000	—	For the completion of the Company's scheme of manufacturing 144 Nos. of 8 to 10 ton Diesel Road Rollers per annum.
41	Tensile Steel Ltd. ..	M/s. Shah Industries Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	Baroda ..	Gujarat ..	20,00,000	—	For setting up a plant with an installed capacity of 10,000 tons per annum of high tensile steel wire (8,000 tons of 7 mm diameter and 2,000 tons of 5 mm diameter).
42	Steel and Allied Products Ltd.	Shri S. K. Mazumdar, Managing Director.	Calcutta ..	West Bengal ..	10,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For setting up a factory for the manufacture of various types of saws, such as woodworking saws, splitting saws, slotting cutters, hacksaw frames and metal cutting band-saws etc.
43	Parasea Collieries Ltd.	M/s. Deepchand Krishenlall, Managing Agents.	Village Parasea, P.O. Kajoragram, Distt. Bardwan.	West Bengal ..	—	20,00,000	For meeting a part of the cost of the Company's scheme for opening a third seam and raising therefrom 2 lacs tons of coal annually with mechanised methods.
44	Camphor & Allied Products Ltd.	M/s. Dalal & Jhaveri Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	Clutterbuckgunj, Bareilly.	Uttar Pradesh	18,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a plant for the manufacture of Synthetic Camphor with a capacity of 900 tons per annum.

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	Shree Bhawani Cotton Mills Ltd.	Shri S. N. Mohta, Managing Director.	Abohar, Tehsil, Ferozepur.	Punjab ..	31,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For the addition of 15,000 spindles to the Company's existing complement of 14,283 spindles with a view to make it an economic unit.
46	The Bihar Co-operative Weavers Spinning Mills Ltd.	Shri A. Q. Ansari, Chairman.	Mokameh, Distt. Patna.	Bihar ..	24,70,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme for the installation of a cotton textile spinning mill with a complement of 12,000 spindles.
47	Eastend Paper Industries Ltd.	Shri S. L. Dutt, Director.	Bansberia, Distt. Hooghly.	West Bengal ..	20,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme of setting up a factory for the manufacture of white printing paper with an installed capacity of 3,000 tons per annum.
48	The Kisan Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd.	Shri S. V. S. Juneja, I.A.S., Managing Director.	Sarsawa, Near Saharanpur.	Uttar Pradesh	48,00,000	—	For financing a part of the Society's scheme of setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 750/800 tons of sugarcane per day.
49	Ogale Glass Works Ltd.	M/s. S. P. Ogale & Co., Managing Agents.	Pimpri, Distt. Poona	Maharashtra ..	—	2,70,000 (In Indian Rupees) 4,71,000 (In U. S. Dollars) (Addl.)	For financing the Company's scheme for setting up a new factory at Pimpri for the manufacture of glass carboys and other pressed glasswares.
50	Suraj Textile Mills Ltd.	Ch. Prahlad Kumar, Managing Director.	Malout Mandl, Distt. Ferozepur.	Punjab ..	30,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme aimed at establishing a spinning mill with 12,000 spindles.
51	Usha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	Shri Kulwant Rai, Director.	Badarpur, Distt. Gurgaon.	Punjab ..	30,00,000	—	For financing the Company's scheme aimed at establishing a spinning mill with 12,000 spindles.
52	Kumbhi Kasari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Shri D. C. Narke, Chairman.	Kuditri, Distt. Kolhapur.	Maharashtra ..	90,00,000	—	For financing the Society's scheme aimed at setting up a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day.
53	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	Bedi & Co. Management Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	Belagula, Distt. Mandya.	Mysore ..	59,00,000 (In Indian Rupees) 89,00,000 (In U. S. Dollars).	—	For financing the Company's scheme to increase the production capacity of its factory from 35 tons to 70 tons per day.
54	Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	M/s. Young India Agencies Private Ltd., Managing Agents.	Thiruvottiyur ..	Madras ..	1,00,00,000	—	For financing a part of Company's scheme aimed at the manufacture of 3,00,000 Nos. each of automobile tyres & tubes per annum.
55	Window Glass Ltd.	Shri U. C. Kheruka, Director.	Bansberia, Distt. Hooghly.	West Bengal ..	25,00,000	—	For setting up a glass factory with an annual installed capacity of 140 lacs sq. ft. of wired and figured glass of 3 mm average thickness.

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56	Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd.	Moleod & Co. Ltd., Managing Agents.	(i) Titaghur .. (ii) Mokameh ..	West Bengal Bihar	—	50,00,000 (Addl.)	For the implementation of Company's scheme for :— (a) taking up the manufacture of machine tools. (b) setting up a new steel foundry for the manufacture of steel castings and (c) setting up a gear-cutting shop for the manufacture of Reduction Gear & Transmission Units for Road Rollers.
57	G.L. Hotels Ltd. ..	Shri P. L. Lamba, Director.	Bombay ..	Maharashtra ..	10,00,000 (Addl.)	—	For meeting the increased cost of setting up a hotel at Bombay.
				Total ..	16,95,08,762	4,26,25,000	

APPENDIX 'C'

Analysis of the loans approved for various types of industries as per the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities

Type of Industry	Amount of loans approved up to the year ended 30-6-1960	Amount of loans approved during the year ended 30-6-61	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries	25,72,00,000	4,80,00,000	30,52,00,000
Manufacture of Textiles—Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles	9,97,75,000	2,16,87,000	12,14,62,000
Manufacture of Artificial Fibres	4,10,00,000	—	4,10,00,000
Manufacture of Wood & Cork except Manufacture of Furniture	30,00,000	80,92,000	1,10,92,000
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	9,73,74,000	3,50,00,000	13,23,74,000
Manufacture of Rubber Products	50,50,000	1,72,00,000	2,22,50,000
Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers	8,50,50,000	24,04,762	8,74,54,762
Manufacture of Vegetable & Animal Oil & Fats	11,00,000	4,50,000	15,50,000
Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products	77,25,000	1,25,50,000	2,02,75,000
Manufacture of Glass & Glass Products	1,62,50,000	97,00,000	2,59,50,000
Manufacture of Pottery, China & Earthenware	1,24,25,000	1,45,00,000	2,69,25,000
Manufacture of Cement	6,17,00,000	50,00,000	6,67,00,000
Basic Metal Industries—Iron and Steel	23,00,000	—	23,00,000
Non-ferrous Metals Industry	2,03,00,000	1,30,00,000	3,33,00,000
Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	3,40,50,000	60,00,000	4,00,50,000
Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery	1,42,50,000	70,00,000	2,12,50,000
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances & Supplies	1,06,70,000	54,75,000	2,51,45,000
Manufacture of Rail-Road Equipment	1,15,00,000	—	1,15,00,000
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Ancillaries	1,77,00,000	—	1,77,00,000
Manufacture of Bicycles	1,10,50,000	—	1,10,50,000
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	43,30,000	21,75,000	65,05,000
Electric Light and Power	82,75,000	—	82,75,000
Mining and Quarrying—Coal	—	20,00,000	20,00,000
Other Industries— Hotel Industry	1,50,00,000	19,00,000	1,69,00,000
Total ..	84,60,74,000	21,21,33,762	1,05,82,07,762

APPENDIX

Statement showing Industry-wise distribution of loans approved by the

(000's omitted)

Type of Industry	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries.	4,90,00	60,00	17,50	1,12,50	15,00	..	3,34,00
Manufacture of Textiles—Spinning, Weaving & Finishing of Textiles.	83,50	26,17	24,70	1,32,50	..	..	2,14,00
Manufacture of Artificial Fibres .. ..	..	..	..	3,00,00	..	..	..
Manufacture of Wood & Cork except Manufacture of Furniture.	..	60,00	..	..	30,00	..	..
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products ..	..	3,02,24	2,20,00	9,00	25,00	..	..
Manufacture of Rubber Products .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,00
Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers.	..	24,05	1,50,00	65,00	3,08,00	..	1,83,00
Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oil & Fats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products ..	..	..	..	..	51,00	..	..
Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products ..	..	..	85,00	..	5,00	..	..
Manufacture of Pottery, China & Earthenware ..	..	..	1,35,25	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Cement	37,00	..	1,15,00	50,00	..	..	2,90,00
Basic Metal Industries—Iron & Steel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Ferrous Metals Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery & Transport Equipment.	..	..	12,50	20,00	..	..	10,00
Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery.	..	..	..	30,50	..	..	..
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	..	..	12,00	..	10,50	..	..
Manufacture of Rail-road Equipment .. ..	..	..	15,00	..	..	..	20,00
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles & Ancillaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00
Manufacture of Bicycles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4,75	..	..	..	..	3,50	5,00
Electric Light & Power .. ..	..	..	5,50	40,00	..	..	..
Mining & Quarrying—Coal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Industries—Hotel Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6,15,25	4,72,46	7,92,45	7,59,50	4,42,50	3,50	11,76,00
No. of Units State-wise	(15)	(4)	(17)	(15)	(7)	(1)	(23)

*No. of the unit taken into account under "Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries" in Andhra Pradesh.

'D'

Industrial Finance Corporation of India upto 30th June, 1961 in each State

(000's omitted)

Maharash- tra	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Delhi	Andamans & Nicobar Islands	Total	Number of Units
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,90,00	2,24,00	85,00	3,71,00	..	3,53,00	..	..	..	30,52,00	58
1,10,25	65,00	73,00	1,59,00	1,10,00	1,45,50	51,00	26,00	..	12,14,83	40
1,10,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,10,00	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,83	..	3,00	1,10,82	3
15,00	3,95,50	..	..	..	3,52,00	1,03,00	..	..	13,23,74	15
27,50	..	..	..	..	..	95,00	..	..	2,32,50	5
33,00	15,00	..	..	..	..	98,50	..	..	8,74,55	8
..	13,00	..	..	..	2,50	..	..	..	13,50	2
1,05,00	7,50	..	..	..	22,50	16,75	..	..	2,02,75	8
27,50	4,00	..	..	..	52,00	86,00	..	..	2,59,50	9
6,00	3,00	23,00	25,00	..	..	75,00	..	..	2,69,25	9
..	..	1,75,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,67,00	9
..	..	23,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,00	..
36,00	..	..	..	1,37,00	..	1,60,00	..	..	3,33,00	3
41,00	..	1,27,00	..	..	..	1,90,00	..	..	4,00,50	15
45,00	28,00	..	..	..	..	1,09,00	..	..	2,12,50	5
1,17,70	22,00	..	15,00	27,25	..	47,00	..	..	2,51,45	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	80,00	..	..	1,15,00	3
1,53,50	3,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,00	4
..	..	..	27,50	..	..	81,00	..	..	1,10,50	2
11,20	10,50	..	10,00	..	8,10	12,00	..	..	65,05	10
..	..	9,00	..	..	..	28,25	..	..	82,75	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00	..	..	20,00	1
79,00	..	..	..	..	15,00	..	75,00	..	1,69,00	2
19,00,65	7,91,00	5,17,00	6,07,50	2,74,25	8,50,00	12,72,42	95,00	3,00	1,05,82,08	239
(51)	(19)	(7)	(17)	(5)	(20)	(36)	(2)	(—)†		(239)

†No. of Unit taken into account in "West Bengal" .

APPENDIX 'E(i)'

Statement showing classification of loans approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India as on 30th June 1961

(According to amount approved on each application)

	No. of applications	Amount
		Rs.
(i) Loans not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs ..	139	8,96,92,000
(ii) Loans exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs.	93	14,74,50,000
(iii) Loans exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs.	41	11,06,70,000
(iv) Loans exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs.	34	12,54,50,000
(v) Loans exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.	36	17,34,00,000
(vi) Loans exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs.	12	6,94,21,762
(vii) Loans exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs.	1	64,00,000
(viii) Loans exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs.	7	5,35,00,000
(ix) Loans exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs.	7	6,15,00,000
(x) Loans exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 1 crore.	9	9,00,00,000
(xi) Loans exceeding Rs. 1 crore ..	7	13,07,24,000
	366	1,05,82,07,762

APPENDIX 'E(ii)'

Statement showing classification of loans approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India as on 30th June 1961

(According to amounts approved for each industrial concern)

	No. of concerns	Amount
		Rs.
(i) Loans not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs ..	47	2,82,80,000
(ii) Loans exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs.	49	8,00,20,000
(iii) Loans exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs.	35	9,17,62,000
(iv) Loans exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs.	17	6,19,50,000
(v) Loans exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.	12	5,68,50,000
(vi) Loans exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs.	23	12,91,21,762
(vii) Loans exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs.	12	7,74,50,000
(viii) Loans exceeding Rs. 70 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs.	9	6,70,00,000
(ix) Loans exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs.	10	8,68,00,000
(x) Loans exceeding Rs. 90 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 1 crore.	6	6,00,00,000
(xi) Loans exceeding Rs. 1 crore ..	*19	31,80,74,000
	239	1,05,82,07,762

*It was only in respect of 7 out of these 19 concerns that any single application was submitted for an amount exceeding Rs. 1 crore in each case. In respect of the other twelve, every one of the applications approved was for not more than Rs. 1 crore, though the total of all the applications approved in respect of each of these twelve concerns came to more than one crore in all.

APPENDIX 'F'

Classification of Loans and Advances approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India since inception upto 30th June 1961 according to new and old undertakings

	New under-takings*		Old under-takings		Total	
During the year ended	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
30-6-1949	14	2,15,75,000	7	1,26,50,000	21	3,42,25,000
30-6-1950	8	1,64,50,000	13	2,12,50,000	23	3,77,00,000
30-6-1951	11	1,85,45,000	6	73,50,000	17	2,38,95,000
30-6-1952	17	1,93,50,000	16	2,51,75,000	33	4,45,25,000
30-6-1953	6	41,50,000	8	1,01,75,000	14	1,43,25,000
30-6-1954	12	1,89,30,000	17	4,37,75,000	29	5,27,05,000
30-6-1955	18	8,52,50,000	9	1,91,500,000	27	7,34,00,000
30-6-1956	20	10,48,00,000	15	4,65,00,000	44	15,13,00,000
30-6-1957	30	8,09,50,000	15	3,81,25,000	51	11,90,75,000
30-6-1958	19	7,18,50,000	3	60,00,000	22	7,78,50,000
30-6-1959	15	3,24,00,000	4	55,00,000	19	3,79,00,000
30-6-1960	21	15,37,74,000	8	2,54,00,000	29	17,91,74,000
30-6-1961	47	16,05,08,762	10	4,26,35,000	57	21,21,33,762
Total ..	†325	76,55,32,762	133†	20,26,75,000	386	105,82,07,762

*Factories which went into production after the 15th August, 1947 have been classified as New Undertakings.

†These applications relate to loans approved in respect of 152 concerns.

‡These applications relate to loans approved in respect of 87 concerns.

Total number of concerns in respect of which loans were approved during the last 13 years : 239.

APPENDIX 'G'

General Review of Industries particularly in the fields in which the Corporation has advanced loans

The rate of increase in industrial production during the year 1960, which was the last year of the Second Plan, recorded a further rise. Despite foreign exchange difficulties, industrial output in a number of sectors exceeded the plan targets. A number of new schemes of development were launched both in the public and private sectors, bias being in favour of the development of machine building industries. Exports have also been encouraging.

The average of the monthly indices of production for the year 1960 moved upto 170.4 as compared with 151.9 for the year 1959. These indices do not, however, fully reflect the enormous economic growth which has taken place in the industries in the country since 1951. Practically all industries have contributed to this increase. The manufacture of diesel engines, machine tools, sugar mill machinery, automobiles, cement, electric fans, ball bearings, sewing machines, bicycle tyres and tubes, sulphuric acid and soda ash are among the many items which have shown a sizeable increase in output. Particularly welcome has been the increase in the output of industrial machinery which helps to reduce our dependence on external resources in some sectors of development, such as machine tools, tea processing machinery, sugar mill machinery. There are, however, some other industries which did not participate in this buoyant trend. There was a small increase in the production of cloth while yarn just maintained the previous year's level of production. The increase in the prices of cotton textiles caused concern but as a result of discussions between Government and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, the latter have taken certain steps to bring down prices and the Government have referred the question of prices of textiles to the Tariff Commission. There was a fall in the production of tea in view of the unfavourable weather conditions. The position in respect of raw jute also caused some concern. Production of plywood, paints, and varnishes, enamelware, conduit pipes and ammonium sulphate industries registered a slight fall.

During the year 1960, industrial entrepreneurs have taken interest in diversifying the lines of manufacture as well as in establishing new ranges of production. Several new items such as hydrosulphite, surgical catgut, zinc phosphate, infant milk food, glass insulators etc. were manufactured for the first time in the country. The capacity for the production of several items such as sulphuric acid, ammonium chloride, soda ash, penicillin, coke oven and coal tar distillation products and refractories substantially increased as compared to the last year.

A statement attached herewith as appendix 'H' shows the extent to which the Corporation has contributed to meeting the needs of industrial finance during the last thirteen years.

A detailed account of the progress achieved by industries in the various fields in which the Corporation has rendered financial assistance is given in the following paragraphs:—

Food Manufacturing Industries Except Beverage Industries

In the food industry the production level of 1959 was maintained. In certain industries like flour milling, confectionery, biscuit, chocolate, liquid glucose and dextrose powder, there was a sizeable increase of production in comparison with that in 1959.

Arrangements were made during the year for regular supplies of imported soft wheat to flour mills for the supply of wheat flour to biscuit factories, which were facing difficulties regarding procurement of suitable quality of wheat flour.

The production of confectionery in 1960 was over 16,000 tons as compared to 13,338 tons during 1959. The quality of production is also regarded as satisfactory.

There has been a marked increase in the production of liquid glucose and dextrose. The production of liquid glucose which was 6,532 tonnes in 1959 has gone up to 8,690 tonnes in 1960. The production of dextrose powder was 2,557 tonnes in 1960.

The production of sugar during the 1960-61 season was 29.54 lac tons, which represents a considerable increase over the Second plan target of 22.5 lac tons for the year 1960-61. The increase is as a result of a better crop of sugarcane, higher recovery of sugar and the incentives provided by Government to the industry to raise output. The incentive included a concession of 31 np per maund for early start of factories in U.P. and North Bihar and a rebate of 50 per cent in the basic excise duty on all sugar produced by the factories during the 1959-60 season in excess of their average production during the last two seasons. The Governments of U.P. and Punjab also took various administrative measures to ensure adequate supplies of cane to sugar mills throughout the season as also to encourage power crushers and khandasari units to operate increasingly away from the factory areas.

I.F.C. Loans

The loans approved by the Corporation in the case of food manufacturing industries upto 30th June 1961 aggregated Rs. 30.52 crores. These are distributed over 58 units of which 56 are for the manufacture of sugar, to whom loans aggregating Rs. 30.27 crores were sanctioned. Of these 56 units, 37 are in the Cooperative sector which were sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 23.20 crores. In all 45 units in the sugar industry have availed of loans of the order of Rs. 21.28 crores. Seven of these, including one in the co-operative sector, have repaid in full the loans availed of by them. Out of the balance of 38 units, 33 are in production and the remaining 5 have not yet gone into production. The production of the above units comes to 4,96,000 tonnes of sugar. This includes the production of sugar by one unit which is mainly engaged in another industry while one of the above units is also producing spirits and cement besides sugar.

Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles

Cotton Textile Industry

At the beginning of 1960 the cotton mill industry comprised of 186 Spinning mills and 293 composite mills. During the year 1960 certain new units were set up and certain units scrapped. The position of the industry at the beginning of 1961 was 192 spinning mills and 286 composite mills. There were 13.65 million spindles and 1.99 lakh looms installed as on 1-1-1961 as against 13.55 million spindles and 2.0 lakh looms installed as on 1-1-1960.

Cloth production since the beginning of the year 1960 has been steady. The production in 1960 is placed at 5,048 million yards which is about 2.5 per cent higher than the production last year. Production of yarn during 1960 which is estimated at 1,737 million lbs. is more or less the same

as that of last year. Stocks of cloth with mills which had declined steadily in the second half of 1958 and in 1959 rose by 135 million yards in 1960 as compared to 1959. The rise in the stocks was partly due to a fall in exports from 850 million yards in 1959 to 724 million yards in 1960 and partly due to reduced domestic demand. The export of yarn during the first nine months of the year was 12.2 million lbs. as against 16.9 million lbs. for the corresponding period of 1959.

There was a phenomenal drop in the cotton crop of 1959-60 which touched the lowest figure of 38 lakh bales since many years. This had its effect on the cost of production of cloth/yarn by the mills with the result that there was a marked increase in prices during the year. In order to meet the situation, Government had to resort to unprecedented imports including short staple cotton largely under the P.L. 480 arrangements. Government have succeeded to a great extent in arresting the speculative activity in cotton markets and creating the necessary confidence in the mills that they will be able to procure their requirements of cotton within the ceiling prices fixed by Government.

Art Silk Industry

Production of art silk yarn (Viscose and Acetate) in the country has been steadily on the increase. The production rose from 36.2 million lbs. in 1959, to 45.7 million lbs. in 1960. The present installed capacity is of the order of 52.3 million lbs. Together with the additional capacity licensed but not yet installed the total capacity will be 82.3 million lbs.

In addition to viscose and acetate rayon yarn, licences have been issued for the setting up of factories for the production of nylon rayon tyre cord (35 million lbs.) and cuprammonium yarn (13 million lbs.).

The installed capacity for production of staple fibre stood at 48 million lbs., and additional capacity has been licensed for 8 million lbs.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation's loans to the above industries upto 30-6-61 aggregate Rs. 11.30 crores spread over 46 units; these include two co-operative societies, to whom loans of Rs. 49.70 lakhs were sanctioned. (The figure of Rs. 11.30 crores is exclusive of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs approved for a concern originally engaged in the production of textile machinery parts, but whose main activity now is the spinning of yarn.)

In respect of two units of this industry, the Corporation has, with the prior approval of the Central Government, agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 52,12,000. In the case of one concern the Corporation agreed to underwrite in the year 1960-61 the issue of preference shares to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000.

24 units availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 6.23 crores; out of these, one has repaid the loan. The following are the production figures of the 23 units:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Cotton yarn of various counts	7,56,44,965 lbs.
Cotton cloth	14,31,37,894 yds.
Staple yarn of various counts	64,12,067 lbs.
Art silk cloth	57,99,423 yds.

Wool Industry

The installed capacity of the woollen industry now stands at 53,504 woollen (including shoddy) spindles, 1,29,384 worsted spindles and 19,135 shoddy spindles and 2,027 powerlooms. No further expansion is contemplated at present, as the installed capacity is regarded to be adequate to meet the country's requirements till the end of the Third Plan period. In order to meet the wool top requirements of worsted spinning units, 7 wool top manufacturing factories, with a total capacity of 22.2 million lbs. per year, have been licensed. Of this, the installed capacity at present is 4 million lbs. per year.

The production of woollen/worsted yarn during the year 1960 amounted to 27.99 million lbs. as against 29.49 million lbs. during the year 1959. As hosiery manufacturers were experiencing difficulty in getting supplies of hosiery yarn at reasonable prices, Government have, after a costing investigation, fixed the maximum prices for such yarn. The production of woollen/worsted fabrics during 1960 was 15.27 million yards, as against 15.23 million yards during the year 1959. The import of all types of woollen yarns and fabrics continues to be banned.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 35 lakhs were approved by the Corporation for 3 units of this industry. Two of them availed themselves of the loans to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs and one of them has also repaid the loans. The production of the other unit during 1960-61 was as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Hosiery & Knitting yarn	13,41,852 lbs.
Woollen & worsted cloth	1,39,791 yds.
Blankets, Shawls & Rugs	1,28,000 Nos.
Socks	1,061 pairs
Jerseys	7,369 Nos.
Rose tops	8,000 pairs
Wool tops	70,194 lbs.
Cap comforters	30,869 Pcs.

Manufacture of Artificial Fibres

The production of Viscose Rayon Yarn, Acetate Yarn, and Cellophane showed an upward trend during the year 1960. The production of viscose rayon yarn rose from 15,055 tonnes in 1959 to 19,216 tonnes in 1960. The production of acetate yarn which was 1,409 m. tons in 1959 went up to 1,925 m. tons and that of cellophane from 1,637 m. tons to 1,928 m. tons. Production of Viscose Staple remained almost the same as in the previous year which was 20,563 tonnes. Installed capacity for viscose yarn went up from 17,800 m. tons in 1959 to 21,780 m. tons in 1960 and for Cellophane from 1,800 m. tons to 3,600 m. tons per annum. The Second Five Year Plan target for Viscose Staple was 48 million lbs. capacity and for Cellophane 4 million lbs. These capacities have been achieved.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation approved loans aggregating Rs. 4.10 crores to two concerns. One of them availed of the first loan of Rs. 50 lakhs but did not avail of the additional loan of Rs. 60 lakhs and subsequently also repaid in full the first loan. The other concern, a new one has not yet drawn the loan of Rs. 2.43 crores since reduced from Rs. 3.00 crores sanctioned to it.

Manufacture of Wood and Cork Except Manufacture of Furniture

The installed capacity of the plywood industry is 140.40 million sq. ft. per annum on single shift basis, but the unit have been permitted to manufacture 201 million sq. ft. tea-chest plywood and 152 million sq. ft. commercial plywood per annum on multi-shifts. At present there are 71 licensed units. In addition three plywood factories with a total capacity of 23.28 million sq. ft. of plywood have been licensed for installation in the Andaman Island. During the year 1960, 98.19 million sq. ft. of tea-chest plywood and 62.43 million sq. ft. of commercial plywood have been produced. The Second Plan target for the plywood industry was fixed at 150 million sq. ft. and this target has been reached during 1960.

During the year two more factories have taken up the manufacture of commercial plywood in addition to tea-chest plywood manufacture. The entire demand of the country for flush doors-decorative and plain block boards-decorative and plain-thick plywood, waterproof and water resistance plywood, marine plywood is being met by indigenous production. Some types of aircraft plywood are also being produced in the country.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 1.11 crore were approved by the Corporation for three concerns of this category, engaged in the production of plywood, tea-chest, and hard-board. This figure includes two Dollar loans equivalent to Rs. 59.66 lakhs. Two concerns availed themselves of the rupee loans and their production during the year 1960-61 was 14.88 million sq. ft. of plywood and 5.71 million sq. ft. of hard board.

Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products

The production of paper and paper board increased to 3,45,225 tonnes during the year 1960 from 2,98,732 tonnes in 1959 and the capacity of the industry is placed at 4,06,000 tonnes per day. Experimental production of tag board has been taken up. Although the present installed capacity is only 4,00,000 tons, the industry has almost achieved the production targets envisaged in the Second Plan.

As regards newsprint, NEPA mills with an installed capacity of 30,000 tons per year is the only unit in production at present. Two additional units with a capacity of 30,000 tons per year have been licensed during the year.

Schemes for the manufacture of paper grade pulp having a total capacity of 46,000 tons are under implementation. Eleven units for the manufacture of Rayon Grade Pulp having a total capacity of 2,31,600 tons per year have been licensed/approved.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 13.24 crores for 15 units of this industry upto 30th June 1961 which include two dollar loans equivalent of Rs. 1.54 crores. One of the concerns is also engaged in the production of sugar, vanaspati, soap, cement, basic and other chemicals and power. Eight of these units have till now availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 4.58 crores and two of them have repaid the loans amounting to Rs. 59,00,000.

The Corporation has approved of guarantees for deferred payments for the import of capital goods from outside India by four concerns to the extent of Rs. 8.33 crores to whom loans aggregating to Rs. 4.13 crores have also been sanctioned; of these, guarantees to the extent of Rs. 4.18 crores have already been executed. In the case of a fifth concern (for which a loan of Rs. 3.02 crores has been approved) the Corporation has, subject to the Central Government's approval, agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 1.42 crores. The total amount of guarantees to these five concerns amount to Rs. 9.75 crores and the total amount of loans to Rs. 7.15 crores.

In the case of another concern, the Corporation underwrote the issue of preference share to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs and in pursuance of the underwriting agreement subscribed to the issue to the extent of Rs. 34,07,500.

The figures of production of the six units of this industry whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1961 are given below:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
	(M. tons)
Pulp	80,855
Paper	1,04,176

Manufacture of Rubber Products

Rubber goods manufacturing industry in India has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of several rubber goods. There are at present 75 organised units engaged in the manufacture of a wide range of rubber goods such as automobile tyres, off the road bicycle and tractor tyres and tubes, rubber footwear, vee and fan belts, railway fittings, automobile rubber components, mechanical and moulded rubber goods, hoses, rubber cots and aprons, surgical gloves, prophylactics, tyre retreading compound, latex rubber goods etc. The capacity and production for most of these items are adequate to meet the existing requirements of the country.

The chief raw materials required by the industry are natural rubber, synthetic rubber, rayon cord, carbon black, rubber chemicals etc. About half of the requirement of natural rubber is being met from indigenous production. The balance of raw rubber and other raw materials mentioned above are being met by imports. In order to put the industry on a sound footing steps have been taken to establish capacity for the manufacture of general purposes synthetic rubber, carbon black, accelerators and antioxidants, rayon tyre cord, reclaim rubber etc. in the country. This capacity is likely to materialise during the course of next 2 or 3 years. One firm in Calcutta has been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to manufacture rubber-lined fire fighting hoses with an annual installed capacity of 3 lakh feet. This unit has gone into production during the period under review.

One unit has been licensed to set up an undertaking for the manufacture of 20,000 tons per annum of synthetic rubber G.R.S. styrene monomer 9,000 tons per annum and butadiene 16,800 tons per annum. This unit would be located at Bareilly, U.P., and the manufacture of synthetic rubber would be based on locally available alcohol. Another unit has been licensed for the setting up of an Industrial undertaking at Durgapur (West Bengal) for the manufacture of 22 million lbs. per annum of carbon black.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 222.50 lakhs for five units of the industry upto 30-6-61 and three of them have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 72.00 lakhs.

The Corporation has, with the approval of the Central Government, guaranteed deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 39,62,000 in connection with the import of capital goods from outside India by one of the above three units and has also under written preference shares to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs out of which shares worth Rs. 12,51,300 were taken up by the Corporation.

Two of the three concerns which availed themselves of the loans are engaged in the manufacture of various items of rubber goods and the figures of production recorded by them in the major items during the year is given below. The third unit has not yet gone into production.

Products	Production in 1960-61
Automotive fan belts	3,19,800 Nos.
Industrial V-belts	2,74,100 "
Transmission & Conveyor Belting	9,73,835 ft.
R.Hose.	10,42,155 Metres.
Vacuum hoses and feed pipes	5,12,907 Nos.
Springs and compounds	3,30,350 Nos.
Hospital etc. sheetings	24,615 Kilos.
Cycle tyres and tubes	34,14,340 Nos.
Rubberised fabrics	3,99,430 Metres.
Podals	3,97,944 Pairs.
I.B. Caps	4,21,861 Gross.
Cables	41,03,601 Metres.
Camel back	96,820 Kilos.
Textile cuts	3,13,035 Nos.
Auto-parts	1,02,123 Kilos.
Surgical gloves	1,42,776 Pairs.
Industrial gloves	21,464 Pairs.
Gum Boots	56,214 Pairs.
Rubber mats	1,327 Nos.
Baloons	1,01,212 Nos.
Rasasora	10,599 Kilos.
Rubber bands	5,542 Kilos.
Oil Seals	99,696 Nos.

Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers

In the field of chemicals, significant increases in production have been recorded in respect of several items such as copper sulphate, ammonium chloride, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, and potassium chlorate. The manufacture of some entirely new items has also been commenced. In regard to fertilisers, significant steps are in the offing; the units at Sindri and Nangal have been merged and with effect from the 1st January 1961, are being administered by the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited. The setting up of the plant at Trombay will also be the responsibility of this Corporation. Certain other units which are being planned to be set up in some of the other States are also proposed to be entrusted to this Corporation. Besides, the decision to invite foreign collaboration in the field of production of fertilisers and to promote joint enterprises in private sector has evoked a sympathetic response and it is to be hoped that a number of new fertiliser factories will come up during the course of the Third Five Year Plan. A more detailed account of the progress achieved in the field of basic chemical industries is given in the following paragraphs:—

Sulphuric Acid

The production of sulphuric acid in 1960 increased by about 20 per cent from 292,000 tons in 1959 to 350,000 tons in the year under report. Several new units have gone into production adding a total capacity of nearly 77,000 tons per annum. Against the Third Five Year Plan target of 1.5 million tons per annum, about 1.4 million tons per annum capacity has been licensed so far.

Caustic Soda

The production of caustic soda in 1960 is expected to rise to 1,00,000 m/tons as compared to 69,871 m/tons in 1959. The total installed capacity has increased from 98,945 tons per year in 1959 to 1,19,185 tons per year in 1960 due to the expansion of two of the existing units and the establishment of a new unit. Certain other units have obtained foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery for the production of caustic soda and are expected to be completed in 1961.

Soda Ash

The production of soda ash rose to 145,287 tonnes in 1960 from 95,972 tonnes in 1959. The capacity has increased from 112,776 tonnes per year in 1959 to 220,472 tons per year in 1960 due to the establishment of two new units and also by the expansion of one of the existing factories.

The present installed capacity for the manufacture of soda ash at the end of the year 1960 was 217,000 tons. Total capacity likely to mature in the next two or three years by the implementation of the schemes already approved will be 425,000 tons. The country has now become self-sufficient in respect of light soda ash. Production of heavy soda ash is being taken up and self-sufficiency in respect of this commodity is expected to be reached by the end of Third Plan.

Fertilisers

The demand for phosphatic fertilisers is increasing steadily. During the year nine licences have been granted for the manufacture of super-phosphate taking into consideration the requirements of each State. The production of super-phosphate has gone up by 33 per cent over that of 1959. Production in 1959 was 2,74,626 tons against 3,25,000 tons for current year (estimated). Licences for the manufacture of nitrophosphate, dicalcium phosphate and ammonium phosphate have been granted to seven units during the year. The total existing licensor capacity for phosphatic fertilisers is 0.29 million tons P_2O_5 as against the target capacity of 0.5 million tons P_2O_5 for the Third Five Year Plan.

Hydrosulphite

The manufacture of sodium hydrosulphite was introduced for the first time in the country and its production in 1960 is expected to be 600 m/tons. The total installed capacity is 2,300 tons per year.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 8.75 crores have been approved by the Corporation for nine units of the basic chemical industry upto 30-6-1961, one of which proposes to engage itself also in spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles. This figure includes dollar loans to the equivalent of Rs. 28.72 lacs approved to two concerns. Of the 9 units, including four which are also producing certain miscellaneous chemicals, have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 5.22 crores. One of the four units is also producing vanaspati and vegetable oils, and another, soap.

The corporation has, with the prior approval of the Central Government agreed to guarantee deferred payment to the extent of Rs. 125 lacs for import of machinery from outside India by two of the above units to whom loans amounting to Rs. 196.50 lacs have also been sanctioned. Out of this amount, guarantees to the extent of Rs. 106 lacs have already been given by the Corporation. Besides in the case of one of the concerns engaged in the manufacture of fertilisers, the Corporation has agreed to underwrite equity shares to extent of Rs. 5,00,000.

The more important products manufactured by the six units mentioned above, whose loans were outstanding as on 30th June 1961, and also by two other concerns which also produce basic chemicals but are mainly engaged in certain other industries, and the actual production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Sulphuric Acid	64,811 M.tons.
Ammonia	13,537 "
Ammonium Chloride	8,084 "
Soda Ash	44,899 "
Liquid Chlorine	8,825 "
Caustic Soda	30,112 "
Sulphate of Alumina	6,219 "
Fertilisers	84,936 "
Hydrochloric Acid	2,823 "
Nitric Acid	142 "

Manufacture of vegetable and animal oil and fats

The production of cotton-seed oil during the year 1960 in the organised sector was 13,180 tonnes as against the 9,246 tonnes in the year 1959.

There are at present 32 units in the organised sector of the solvent extraction of oil cakes industry as against 17 units in the year 1959, the installed capacity of the 22

units being 5,56,260 tonnes in terms of oil cake per annum. It is expected that 3 more units will go into production shortly. In addition 100 units have been licensed with a capacity of 20 lakhs tons per annum in terms of oil cake. The solvent extraction industry has made rapid progress during the Second Plan period and has augmented the oil resources of the country.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 15.50 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for two units of this industry upto 30-6-1961 and both of them availed themselves of the loans to the extent of Rs. 15.25 lakhs. As stated in our previous reviews, the factory of one of the units was sold by the Corporation, towards realisation of its dues. The production of the other unit and certain other units which are mainly engaged in other industries but manufacture some products relating to this industry was as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Cotton seed oil	1,780 Tonnes
Groundnut oil	1,003 ..
Cotton seed cake pellets	2,916 ..
Cotton seed linters	484 ..
Cotton seed husk	3,201 ..
Soap stock	251 ..
Vegetable oil-refined and hardened	537 ..
Toilet and laundry soaps	637 ..
Vanaspathi	11,767 ..
Groundnut extractions	3,433 ..
Cotton seed extractions	4,920 ..

Manufacture of miscellaneous chemicals

There has been an appreciable rise in the production of all essential drugs during the period, with increasing emphasis being laid on the basic manufacture rather than on formulation activity. A marked improvement is noticeable in the production of drugs of vegetable origin, antibiotics, vitamin A & B 12, bismuth salts, sodium salicylate and aspirin. Several new schemes for the basic manufacture of important drugs have been licensed during the year. These schemes relate mainly to the production of drugs such as tetracyclines, corticosteroid hormones, dextran and iron dextran complexes, crystalline insulin, chloramphenicol, diosgenin and intermediates for the production of sulpha drugs. The manufacture of surgical catgut from imported raw gut has also commenced during the year under review.

During the period of the Second Five Year Plan, there has been a marked development in the antibiotics industry. Messrs. Hindustan Antibiotics have stepped up their capacity from 15 M.M.U. at the beginning of the Plan period to 40 M.M.U. at present. Increased capacities have also been achieved in the case of antitubercular drugs, viz. P.A.S. and its salts and isonicotinic acid hydrazide. New units were established for the production of several drugs for which no capacity existed in 1958, such as nicotinic acid and nicotinamide, salicylic acid and phenacetin.

Paints and Surface Coatings

The various units have maintained their production of standard quality paints, enamels and varnishes. The output of raw materials like aluminium paste, chrome colour and phthalocyanine blue has also been kept up. Among the new items of manufacture which have been taken up, mention may be made of synthetic adhesives for layer batteries, gasoline-finding paste, synthetic iron oxide pigments, and pigment dyestuffs. A large number of paint units have taken up the production of items like stippable coatings, epikote finishes, copper wire coatings and finishes for the tin Plate industry. Additional capacity has been licensed for the manufacture of titanium dioxide and ultramarine blue. The manufacture of ship bottom paints has been commenced by a unit in Calcutta. Another unit in Bombay region has also been allowed technical collaboration for marine paints.

Other Chemicals

The production of copper sulphate, alums, alumina ferric, bichromates, ammonium chloride, calcium chloride have registered an increasing trend. Increases are also expected in the production of such items as bromine and bromides and hydrogen peroxide. The production of inorganic photographic chemicals viz. sodium sulphite, sodium bisulphite and sodium thiosulphite are expected to be maintained at the same level.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 202.75 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for nine units of the industry upto 30th June 1961. This figure includes dollar loans equivalent to Rs. 104.75 lakhs approved to two concerns one of which is to be engaged in the manufacture of Styrene monomer and the other to set up a fatty acid distillation plant. Five units, one of which also produces a basic chemical, have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 69.75 lakhs.

In the case of one concern of this category (to whom a loan of Rs. 18 lacs has also been approved) the Corporation agreed to underwrite preference shares to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000.

The more important products of this industry manufactured by three concerns in this group (one having stopped production) and by certain other borrower concerns which are mainly engaged in other industries but manufacture some products relating to this industry and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Titanium Dioxide	2680.2 m. tons.
Red lead	496 tons.
White lead	18 ..
Red lead including sub-oxide	320 ..
Soda Bicarh	1,396 m. tons.
Bleaching powder	5,982 ..
Zinc oxide and Zinc dust	437 tons.
Ferric Alum	5,305 m. tons.
Nitrocellulose lacquers, thinners, synthetic enamels and varnishes.	88,234 litres.
Paints	55,072 gallons.
Liquid Disinfectant	92,492 ..
Distilled water	1,97,530 litres.
Spirit	10,97,469 ..

Manufacture of glass and glass products

The active installed capacity of the industry was 3,78,034 tons per annum at the end of year 1960. The actual production in 1960 was 2.25 lakh tons registering an increase of more than 8 per cent over the 1959 level. An additional capacity of more than 2.5 lakh tons has been sponsored during the year by way of licensing twenty new undertakings, eight substantial expansions and approved two cases for carrying on business.

In the course of the last three years, the utilisation of installed capacity has progressively risen from 50 per cent to 65 per cent. There is also a marked improvement in the quality of glass and glasswares produced in the country and greater emphasis has been stressed on the production of specialised items like laboratory glasswares and mineral wool, penicillin vials, thermosflasks, etc. Of the new items licensed for production, some are glass insulators, glass building blocks, glass carboys and optical glass which has been produced for the first time in the country.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 2.60 crores have been approved by the Corporation for nine units of this industry upto 30th June 1961. This figure includes dollar loans to the equivalent of Rs. 73,05,000 approved to four concerns for import of machinery from abroad. Seven of them availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 1.45 crores. As stated in our previous reviews, the factory of one of these units was sold by the Corporation in part realisation of its dues. Two units have repaid the loans availed of by them. The more important products manufactured by the remaining three units in this group which have gone into production were sheet glass, bottles, pressed and lamp ware, and other items of glass-ware and the actual production recorded by them during the year 1960-61 was 4,400 m. tons of glass ware and 33.06 million sq. ft. of sheet glass (16/18 oz. thickness). One of the units in this group is also engaged in the manufacture of Hurricane Lanterns, Enamelware Safety Stoves, and Electric Motors. In the case of one of the concerns of this industry, the Corporation agreed to underwrite shares (equity and preference) to the extent of Rs. 20 lacs, but the Company did not avail of the facility

Manufacture of Pottery, China and Earthenware

The progress of the refractories industry has also been impressive, consequent on the Commissioning of the three public sector steel plants as well as expansion of the private sector steel industry. From a capacity of 4,64,400 tons per annum in 1957, it has steadily increased to the level of 8,00,000 tons during 1960. At the same time production has also risen and in 1960 it was 10 per cent above that in 1959.

A large factory with 66,000 tons annual capacity came into production in Orissa with West German collaboration and this plant is expected to cater to the needs of the steel industry. It is proposed to take up, for the first time, in India the manufacture of chemically bonded refractories in collaboration with an American concern and the production of this item is expected to be taken up by three factories.

In addition to the existing capacity of 8 lakh tons per annum, an additional capacity of 15 lakh tons has so far been sponsored and foreign exchange under the Development Loan Fund to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs has also been made available.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 269.25 lacs have been approved by the Corporation for nine units of this industry upto 30th June 1961 and five of them availed of loans to the extent of Rs. 79.10 lakhs.

In the case of one concern (to whom a loan of Rs. 35 lacs has also been sanctioned) the Corporation has agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 21.50 lacs in connection with the import of capital goods from outside India. In the case of three concerns, the Corporation agreed to underwrite preference shares to the extent of Rs. 15 lacs and equity shares to the extent of Rs. 16 lacs. While two of these concerns did not avail of the facility, the issue of Rs. 20 lacs preference shares by the third concern to be engaged in the manufacture of sanitarywares was underwritten by the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 10 lacs. As the issue was over subscribed the Corporation was not required to take up any shares.

The more important products manufactured by four of the aforesaid five units (one has not yet gone in production) and another unit, which is mainly engaged in the production of cement, and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Stoneware pipes and fittings	1,693 tons.
Refractories	88,350 ..
Insulators	3,071 ..
Crockery (Stoneware and earthenware)	8,951 ..

Manufacture of Cement

The Cement Industry has recorded steady progress during 1960-61. The number of cement factories is at present 34 with an installed capacity of 9.156 million tons. The total capacity sanctioned/approved for the production of cement stands at 15,234 million tons annually. A total quantity of 7.72 million tons was produced during 1960 as compared to 6.82 million tons during 1959.

During the middle of 1958, the demand for cement showed a tendency to lag behind production and, therefore, it was considered necessary to go slow with the implementation of licenced capacity. The demand however, picked up from the beginning of April 1960 and it has now outstripped production. With the increasing availability of steel and the general rise in the tempo of construction activity, the internal consumption of cement is expected to increase further.

For the Third Plan Period a target capacity of 15 million tons has been fixed tentatively.

Exports of cement in 1960 amounted to 1,40,752 tons as against 1,76,902 tons exported in 1959.

A start has been made in the manufacture of cement machinery in the country and new schemes are now being increasingly provided with indigenous machinery and plant. It has been decided that as a rule further expansion in the cement industry should be on the basis of utilising indigenous plant and machinery.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 6.39 crores for six units of this industry upto 30th June 1961, and a loan of Rs. 37 lakhs to a concern which was previously engaged in the manufacture of sugar only but took this up as an additional line. All the seven units availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 444 lakhs and out of these one unit has repaid the loan availed of by it.

In the case of two concerns, the Corporation agreed to underwrite preference shares of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Of the remaining six, one is also manufacturing refractories. The production recorded by all these six units plus that of another unit whose main line of production is paper, etc. but which also manufactures cement, was as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Portland cement	17,89,667 m. tons.
Asbestos cement	15,510 ..

Basic Metal Industries—Iron and Steel

During 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, the outstanding event in the growth of the steel industry were the completion of the expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and the commissioning of the plants of the public-sector steel works at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. By the close of the year 1960-61 capacity to produce six million tons of steel ingots has been created. As is usual in the case of such large and integrated works, full production will take some more time, but the basic capacity has been more or less established. The impact of production of these developments has already begun to be felt. The production of finished steel in 1960 was about 2.2 million tons as against 1.8 million tons in 1959. Likewise, the production of saleable pig iron increased from 0.78 million tons in 1959 to 1.1 million tons in 1960.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved a loan of Rs. 23 lakhs for one concern of this category; it was engaged in the production of sugar and subsequently took up a scheme for the production of ferro-manganese also. The concern produced 16,972 tons of ferro-manganese during the year 1960-61.

The Corporation, jointly with two firms of share and stock brokers, underwrote in the year 1958-59 the issue of preference shares by another industrial concern set up for the manufacture of ferro-manganese to the extent of Rs. 37.50 lakhs and the issue was oversubscribed.

Non-ferrous Metals

In the context of the role that non-ferrous metals play in a developing industrial economy the expansion of aluminium industry, deserves particular mention. Some expansion has already taken place and about 18,000 tons of aluminium per annum are being currently produced. It is expected that the capacity for the manufacture of aluminium will be built up to the level of about 90,000 tons a year by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

For the production of zinc one unit has been granted an industrial licence for the installation of a zinc smelter with an installed capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum based on the ores in the Zawar mines in Rajasthan. Schemes for the manufacture of zinc and lead from imported concentrates and electrolytic copper from imported blister copper have also been approved.

Against the target capacity of 1,71,800 tons of ferro-manganese, it was estimated that the production during the year ending 31-3-61 would be 1,60,000 tons. (One lakh intended for export and the rest for indigenous use). The total license capacity at present is 2,57,300 tons as against the provisional target fixed at 2,00,000 tons per annum for the Third Plan. The installed capacity and actual production in 1960 were 1,45,800 tons and 80,000 tons per annum respectively. The estimated target of production and capacity could not be achieved because of shortage of low phosphorous coke, power and transport difficulties.

As regards copper, one unit which has already been producing fire-refined copper with an installed capacity of 7,200 tons per annum, has been allowed to install a fresh capacity of 8,400 tons of electrolytic copper from imported blister copper.

Several schemes for the production of such items as gun-metal ingots, aluminium rods, copper, brass and aluminium seamless tubes, aluminium foils and rolled electrolytic black Copper rods have materialised during the year.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 3.33 crores have been approved by the Corporation for three units of this industry upto 30th June 1961 and they have so far availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 1.20 crores.

In the case of two of these concerns (to whom loans amounting to Rs. 2.97 crores have also been sanctioned) and another concern, not included with above three the Corporation has agreed to guarantee deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 12.26 crores. Out of this amount, guarantees to the extent of Rs. 4.10 crores have already been executed. In the case of one of the concerns mentioned above, the Corporation agreed to under-write, during the year under review, the issue of preference and equity capital to the extent of Rs. 60,00,000 each and took up preference shares worth Rs. 50,89,200 and equity shares worth Rs. 40,31,500 on this account.

The principal products manufactured by these units and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Aluminium ingots	2,422 M. Tons.*
Aluminium sheets and circles	2,131 ..
Lead Concentrates	6,360 Tons.
Zinc Concentrates	9,882 Tons.
Pig Lead (recovered from lead concentrates)	3,803 Tonnes.
Silver	4,150 Kgs.
Non-ferrous metals and Alloys	5,452 M.tons.

*2,239 m. tons consumed in the manufacture of sheets and circles.

Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

The current restrictive import policy has given a fillip to the indigenous producers. The increased trend in production noticed during 1959-60 period has been maintained. Significant increase in production have been achieved particularly in regard to items such as ball bearings, sewing machines, razor blades, clocks, oil pressure lamps, stoves, umbrella ribs, expanded metals, crown corks and cotton and hair belting. New items such as portable type-writers, pressure cookers, snap fasteners, bicycle tube valves, toy radios, postal franking machines and pressure stove-burners have been taken up for manufacture during the period under review.

The present production of sewing machines has reached the figure of about 3 lakh numbers per annum. The Second Plan target has already been achieved. The Third Plan target has been fixed at about 6 lakhs sewing machines.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 4.01 crores for 15 units of this industry upto the 30th June 1961. Nine of these have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 2.98 crores. One of them is also engaged in the production of points, crossings and sleepers required by the railways and another in the production of electric fans and paints. Three of the units have fully repaid the loans aggregating Rs. 17.50 lakhs availed of by them.

During the year the Corporation has, with the prior approval of the Central Government, agreed to guarantee deferred payment to the extent of Rs. 22,09,000 for the import of machinery from abroad to one unit of this industry to whom a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been sanctioned. In the case of another concern of this industry not included above the Corporation has agreed to under-write preference shares to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The more important products of this industry manufactured by six concerns, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June 1961, and by three other concerns mainly engaged in other industries and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Steel bars and rods	68,532 m. tons.
Steel tubes	24,388 ..
Wood saws	9,33,004 gross.
Steel castings	5,942 m. tons.
Steel castings (job work)	Rs. 42.48 lakhs (worth)
Sewing machines	2,50,297 nos.
Hurricane lanterns	75,001 Doz.
Enamel Ware	3,72,231 sq. ft.
Safety stoves	18,470 nos.
Steel structurals	1,227 m. tons.
Steel structurals	Rs. 7.64 lakhs (worth)
Hacksaw Blades	31,496 gross.
Precision Parts & spares	Rs. 1.87,000 (worth)

Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery Textile Machinery

Schemes for the manufacture of several items of textile machinery have been sanctioned during the current year. These include the manufacture of automatic looms, textile pirns, knitting machinery, various augusta systems, mercurising range, electric yarn baling presses, warping machines, battle bobbin-winder, high speed sizing machines, automatic reaching machines, jet air stenter, hot flue and stender clips. The manufacture of new items of textile machinery such as blowroom Mnes, soapers, calendar, blows, continuous washing machines, ring travellers, pneumatic mangles, inspection machines, dyeing sleeves etc. has been established.

Jute Mill Machinery

During the year Jute Mill machinery industry continued to make further progress. The target for this industry for the Second Plan period was fixed at Rs. 2.5 crores per year and this has been very nearly achieved.

Tea Machinery

The production of tea machinery rose from Rs. 90.11 lacs in 1959 to Rs. 121.47 lacs in 1960. At present the indigenous manufacturers are in a position to manufacture practically the entire range of tea processing machinery. It is expected that the aggregate projected capacity of tea processing machinery which is of the order of Rs. 1.75 crores per year would be sufficient to meet not only the entire demand of the country but also leave some surplus for export. India is already exporting tea machinery to Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and Pakistan. The value of exports for the first nine months of 1960 amounted to Rs. 4 lacs.

Diesel Engines

The manufacture of diesel engines of stationery type has made a substantial progress during recent years. The capacity increased from 5,300 numbers in 1951 to 36,330 numbers by the end of 1960 and output rose from 7,000 numbers in 1951 to 42,182 in 1960.

The output of vehicular type of diesel engines increased from 3,900 numbers in 1955 to 8,707 numbers in 1959 and to 10,566 in 1960.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 2.13 crores for six units of his industry upto the 30th June 1961. Four of them have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 1.36 crores. One of these units is also engaged in the production of cotton and staple yarn, another in the production of steel castings, and a third one in the manufacture of rail road equipment.

In respect of one of the concerns which has availed itself of the loans, the Corporation agreed to under-write the issue of preference shares to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs but the facility was not availed of by the said concern.

The principal products in this group manufactured by four concerns, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June, 1961, and by another concern engaged in another industry also and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Revolving flat carding-engines	778 Nos.
Healds	2,776 doz. sets.
Reeds	617 doz. pcs.
Oil engines 5 B. H. P.	14,162 Nos.
Oil engines 10 to 48 B. H. P.	1,122 ..
Cone pulleys and lathes	1,300 ..
Tea Machinery—	
Tea Rollers	46 Nos.
Other items like breakers, sifters, sorters, extrators, etc.	264 Nos.
Spares	Rs. 7.64 lakhs (worth)
Jute Mill & Miscellaneous machinery—	
Other items like winders, axles, wheel centres, brakes, etc.	5 Nos.
Miscellaneous spares	Rs. 2.26 lakhs.

Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies

Significant increases in production have been achieved in the case of most of the electrical items such as electric fans, electric lamps, radio receivers, storage batteries, dry batteries, air conditioners (package unit type), water coolers, domestic refrigerators, house service meters, electrical steel sheets, cables and wire, electric motors and power transformers. The production of domestic refrigerators went up by about 185 per cent over the previous year's production. One of the new items whose manufacture has been started during the current year is selenium rectifier plates by a unit in Bombay. New schemes for the manufacture of switchgears, transformers, miniature bulbs, and cinema carbons are under implementation.

In the radio industry, a few manufacturers have taken up the assembling of transistorised sets. A number of firms have either taken or increased production of radio components like loudspeakers, capacitors, potentiometers, transformers, band change switches etc.

Some of the new items whose manufacture has been commenced for the first time during the current year are pre-focus bulbs, washing machines, empire cloth and cinema carbons.

The electric fan industry has made a phenomenal progress during the Second Plan period. The target which was earlier set at 600,000 fans per year was revised, during the plan period to 900,000 fans per year. It is estimated that the total production of electric fans in India during 1960 would be of the order of a million fans, surpassing even the revised increased target. The electric fans industry continues to be a foreign exchange earner. The foreign exchange earned by the export of fans during 1959 was Rs. 39 lakhs and that during the first ten months of 1960 was Rs. 68 lakhs.

I.F.C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 2.51 crores for 15 units of industry upto 30-6-1961 which include a dollar loan equivalent to Rs. 4.75 lacs sanctioned for one of these units. Of these, 9 units have availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 1.08 crores. Three of the units have fully repaid the loans availed of by them. In the case of another concern which had stopped production, the assets have been sold by the Corporation towards realisation of a part of its dues.

In the case of one of the concerns of this category, the Corporation has agreed to underwrite preference shares to the extent of Rs. 5 lacs, during the year under review.

The principal products manufactured by the concerns in this group, whose loans were outstanding as on the 30th June, 1961, except the one which had stopped production and by two other concerns which are mainly engaged in other industries and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Electric Motors	32,771 Nos. 2,55,754 H.P.
Transformers	989 Nos. 1,62,035 H.P.
Alternators	286 Nos. 1,670 H.P.
Motor batteries	1,14,864 Nos.
Train lighting batteries	1,646 "
P. & T. Cells, Stationery cells, etc.	18,594 "
Radio sets	11,628 "
Switch gears	86,119 "
Electric fans	5,68,737 "
Electrical accessories	11,33,220 "
H.D.B. & cad copper conductors	1,883.98 m.tons.
House service electric meters	1,34,000 Nos.
Ars Copper Rods	11.95 m.tons.
Electrolytic copper Brass & Strips	6.85 m.tons.
Brass wire and Rods	29.61 m.tons.

Manufacture of rail road equipment

As programmed in the Second Plan, the scheme of indigenous production of rolling stock and other railway equipment is being pursued actively. The progress made is reflected in the reduction of foreign exchange expenditure from Rs. 425 crores to Rs. 332 crores. During 1960-61 considerable indigenous capacity for the manufacture of new items including centre buffer couplers and break regulators was established. Self-sufficiency has already been achieved in respect of mechanical signalling equipment. Besides, the manufacture of electrical signalling equipment has been started. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 164 locomotives during the last year. Additional capacity is being developed to manufacture 60 electric locomotives per year. A new manufacturing unit is also being set up in the Public Sector for the production of diesel locomotives. Sufficient capacity for locomotives has been created not only to meet the domestic requirements but also to produce an exportable surplus. As regards other railway stock, the Integral Coach Factory produced about 620 coaches in 1960-61. The manufacture of coaches at other units is also progressing satisfactorily. Wagon building capacity is steadily increasing with new firms coming into the field.

I.F.C. Loans

The corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 115 lakhs for three concerns in this industry upto 30th June, 1961. Two of them have availed themselves of the loan to the extent of Rs. 59 lakhs.

The principal products manufactured by the two concerns and another which is mainly engaged in another industry and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Points and crossings	1,992 equated turnouts.
Crossing sleeper bars	825 sets.
Screw couplings	36,599 Nos.
Shackles	12,737 Nos.
Levers	9,288 Nos.
Wagons	374 Nos.
Signalling Equipment	Rs. 9.15 lacs (worth).
Diesel Road Rollers	135 Nos.
Steam Road Rollers	24 Nos.
Axles	4,850 Nos.
Steel fabrications	267 M.tons.
Wheel centres	21,675 Nos.

Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Ancillaries

The production of automobiles in the country touched a new high in 1960. The output of cars, commercial vehicles and jeeps in 1960 reached the peak level of 52,115 as against 36,903 in 1959 and 32,138 in the first year of the Second Plan (1956). A break-down of the 1960 production shows that the Second Plan production target in respect of Jeeps has been exceeded. In the case of passenger cars, the target has been virtually reached.

The output of motor cycles, scooters and auto-rikshaws amounted to 17,374 in 1960, which was more than double that of the previous year. In 1956, the production of such vehicles in the country was only about 6,300.

A notable feature of the year's output was that the rise in production was achieved within the same allocation of foreign exchange as in 1959.

The automobile ancillary industries have also made considerable progress. The production of ancillaries in 1960 was estimated at Rs. 9 crores, as against only Rs. 42.3 lakhs in 1951.

I.F.C. Loans

Loans aggregating Rs. 1.77 crores have been approved by the Corporation for four units in this industry upto 30th June, 1961 and all of them have availed themselves of the loans to the extent of Rs. 1.23 crores. One of these units made an issue of debenture to the extent of Rs. 1,60,00,000 which was underwritten by the Corporation, jointly with two other institutions, and the Corporation was required to take up debentures worth Rs. 65,85,400. A part of this amount was appropriated towards adjustment of the outstanding loan. Another unit has also repaid its loan in full.

In respect of one of the two remaining concerns, the Corporation has guaranteed deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 26,95,000 in connection with the import of capital goods from outside India.

The principal products manufactured by the aforesaid two concerns in this group and the production recorded by them were as follows:—

Products	Production in 1960-61
Boooters	11,143
Automobile diesel engines	1,317
Brake lining	2,54,200 metres.
Clutches	56,504 Pcs.
Brakes	2,16,265 Pcs.
Hydraulic brake fluid	1,77,900 litres.
Motor cycles and 3 wheelers	3,938 Nos.

Manufacture of Bicycles

For bicycles the Second Plan target capacity and production have already been achieved. The licensed capacity in the large-scale sector for bicycles is of the order of 1.3 million numbers per annum and the production in this sector during 1960 exceeded 1 million with more than 95 per cent indigenous components. The production in the small-scale sector was of the order of 2,50,000 numbers during the year.

The value of export of cycles and cycle parts is expected to be Rs. 14 lacs in 1960.

I. F. C. Loans

The Corporation approved loans aggregating Rs. 110.50 lakhs for two units of this industry upto the 30th June, 1961, and they availed themselves of the loans fully. During the year 1960-61, these concerns manufactured 3,70,591 complete bicycles as also bicycle parts like chains, hubs, pedals, spokes, saddles, freewheels, B.B. fittings, head-fittings, etc., etc.

Electric Light and Power

The Second Plan had provided for an increase of 3.5 million K.W. in the installed capacity and the capacity was estimated to have increased by 14,57,100 K.W. during the first four years of the Plan. In the draft Third Five Year Plan a provision has been made for increasing the power generating capacity from 5.8 million K.W. to 11.8 million K.W.

I. F. C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 82.75 lakhs for five units of the industry upto the 30th June, 1961, and two of them availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 43 lakhs. As stated in our previous reviews, one of these two concerns stopped generating electricity on its own with effect from the 3rd April, 1955 from which date it is receiving hydro-electric power in bulk and distributing the same to its consumers. The other concern, and another concern engaged in another industry together produced 104.384 million units of electricity during the year.

Coal and Lignite

The target of coal output at the end of the Second Plan was fixed as 600 lakh tons, out of which about 440 lakh tons were in the private sector and about 160 lakh tons in the public sector including mines worked by the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. and the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. The output during 1960 was about 430 lakh tons in the private sector and 83 lakh tons in the public sector including the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., making a total of about 513 lakh tons.

I. F. C. Loans

The Corporation has, for the first time, approved a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for a concern engaged in the coal-mining industry.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

I. F. C. Loans

The Corporation has approved loans aggregating Rs. 65.05 lakhs to ten units in this group upto the 30th June, 1961. This includes a dollar loan equivalent to Rs. 4,75,000/- to one unit which proposes to manufacture alarm time pieces. Six of them engaged in the production of starch, zip fasteners, sports goods, torches, electro-plated goods, industrial cloth, processing and printing of motion picture film etc., availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 36.30 lakhs. Three of the concerns repaid the loans in full and the factories of two other concerns were sold by the Corporation in realisation of its dues.

Hotel Industry

There are at present about 11,000 hotel beds available in the country. The estimated demand is for 6,000 additional hotel beds within the next five years. The Central Government have provided a number of incentives for the establishment of more hotels in the country. Hotels run by public limited companies have been made eligible for loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. Efforts are also being made to make hotels run by private limited companies and proprietary concerns eligible for loans from the State Financial Corporations. The Department of Tourism of the Central Government is providing assistance by way of grant of import licences for essential imported equipment and provisions, procurement of building materials, provision of telephones, electricity, etc. to new hotel projects designed to cater for overseas tourists. Under the Finance Act, 1961, Income-tax holiday, from this financial year, has been extended to the hotel industry under Section 15(C) of the Income-tax Act.

I. F. C. Loans

The Corporation has so far sanctioned two loans aggregating Rs. 1.69 crores to the hotel industry. One of them has availed itself of a loan of Rs. 9 lacs for setting up a modern hotel at Bombay. This hotel was opened on the 15th December 1960 with a capacity of 100 beds. The other loan has been sanctioned for financing the construction of three hotels at New Delhi, Agra and Bombay with 350, 125, and 350 rooms respectively. The Corporation has, in this case also agreed to guarantee a dollar loan amounting to Rs. 147 lacs from the Exim Bank of the U.S.A.

APPENDIX 'H'

STATEMENT SHOWING :

- Number of units in each type of industry for whom loans were approved.
- Total paid-up capital of the units in each type of industry.
- Total installed capacity each industry will have when the loans are fully availed of.
- Total sales in 1960-61.

Serial No.	Type of Industry	No. of units	Total paid-up capital of the units in each type of industry*	Amount of loan approved upto 30th June, 1961	Expected total installed capacity when all loans approved by the Corporation are availed of	Total Net Sales in* 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries.	58	Rs. 14,32,05,000	Rs. 30,52,00,000	Sugar Cane Crushing capacity 68,650 tons per day.	Rs. 32,82,70,000
2	Manufacture of Textiles—Spinning, Weaving & Finishing of Textiles.	49	6,97,70,000	12,14,62,000	Cotton Textiles— Spindles 11,09,942 } Looms 11,107 } Woollen Textiles— Spindles 12,162 } Looms 84 }	29,67,00,000 62,52,000

*Based on latest available information but do not include the figures in respect of concerns (i) which have repaid the loans in full, (ii) which have declined the loans approved, (iii) to which loans have not been made available, (iv) which have not gone into production, (v) whose factories have been sold by the Corporation, and (vi) which have stopped working.

APPENDIX 'H'—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
3	Manufacture of Artificial Fibres	2	..	4,10,00,000	Viscose Filament Rayon Yarn .. 5 million lbs. per annum.	
4	Manufacture of Wood and Cork except Manufacture of Furniture.	3	55,14,000	1,10,92,000	Plywood .. 31·1 million sq. ft. p.a. Hardboard .. 18,500 tons p.a. Tea Chest .. 10·2 million sq. ft. p.a.	77,06,000
5	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products.	15	10,67,92,000	13,23,74,000	Paper & Board .. 2,60,475 tons p.a. Dry Bleached Sulphate .. } Bamboo pulp .. } 4,62,000 tons p.a. (for paper making).	15,33,70,000
6	Manufacture of Rubber Products	5	94,08,000	2,22,50,000	Cycle Tyres .. 18·00 lacs p.a. Cycle Tubes .. 16·00 lacs p.a. Transmission and Conveyor Bolting .. 60,60,000 ft. p.a. Vbelts and Fan belts .. 9,60,000 p.a. Vacuum Hoses. Buffer Springs etc. .. } Automobile tyres .. 4·80 lacs p.a. Automobile tubes .. 4·80 lacs p.a. Rubber Products .. Rs. 50 lacs worth of products p.a.	2,43,00,000 91,09,000
7	Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals including Fertilisers.	8	7,61,66,000	8,74,54,762	Sulphuric Acid .. 1,22,250 tons p.a. Caustic Soda .. 76,585 " " Soda Ash .. 75,060 " " Ammonia .. 24,060 " " Ammonium Sulphate .. 56,000 " " Superphosphate .. 74,000 " " Ammonium chloride .. 8,250 " " Chlorine .. 10·8 tons per day Sulphurdioxide .. 3,000 tons p.a. Mixed Fertilisers .. 60,000 " "	7,61,57,000
8	Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oil and Fats.	2	21,30,000	15,50,000	Oil Seeds and Cakes .. 5 tons per day. (crushing) Cotton Seed (processing) .. 30 tons per day	1,20,48,000
9	Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	8	64,15,000	2,02,75,000	Titanium Dioxide .. 3,600 tons p.a. Ferric Alum. .. 21,600 " " Red Lead (non-setting) .. 100 tons p.m. Yellow Litharge Battery Litharge Polystyrene .. 12 million lbs. per annum. Red Lead (setting) Ordinary Yellow .. } Litharge .. } 100 tons p.m. Potassium Chlorate .. 52 tons p.m. Chloride (Ferric Aluminium and Barium) .. 600 tons p.a. Carbon-di-Sulphide .. 5 tons per day. Anhydrous sodium sulphate .. 10 tons " Miscellaneous Chemical Products—Synthetic camphor .. } Sheet-Glass .. 45 million sq. ft.p.a.	74,24,000 14,81,000 1,10,80,000
10	Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products.	9	62,83,000	2,59,50,000	Other kinds of Glass products viz., Bottles, Tumblers, etc. .. 45,300 tons p.a. Wired and figure glass .. 140 lacs sq. ft.p.a. Glass Corboys .. 250 cs. per day Heavy pressed articles .. 300 " " " Glass pressed tumblers .. 180 " " "	90,77,000
11	Manufacture of Pottery China and Earthenware.	9	83,08,000	2,69,25,000	Potteries Rs. 1,58,32,000 worth of products p.a. Ceramics and Refractories Stoneware Pipes .. 1,500 tons p.a. Fireclay Refractories .. 1,21,600 " " Silica Bricks .. 35,200 " " Other Refractories .. 4,18,500 " " Ceramics .. 8,400 " "	1,75,16,000 68,22,000
12	Manufacture of Cement	6	6,97,81,000	6,67,00,000	Cements 19,36,300 tons p.a.	11,33,29,000
13	Basic Metal Industries—Iron and Steel.	—	—	23,00,000*	Ferro-Manganese .. 12,000 tons p.a.	1,73,70,000

*This is an additional approval to a concern already engaged in the manufacture of sugar.

The unit has been included in the number of units shown against "Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries."

APPENDIX 'H'—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
14	Non-ferrous Metals Industry ..	3	1,99,50,000	3,33,00,000	Lead Concentrates .. 6,000 tons p.a. Zinc " .. 27,000 " " Pig Lead " .. 6,000 " " Silver " .. 3,60,000 troy oz. per annum. Brass & Copper Sheets & Strips. 6,000 tons p.a. Ingots (Aluminium) .. 7,500 " " Sheets & Circles (Alumi- nium). 4,900 " " Aluminium Foils .. 500 " " Extrusions .. 1,000 " " A.C.S.R. Cables .. 2,400 " " Alumina .. 15,000 " "	1,00,25,000 2,14,47,000 1,29,38,000
15	Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery & Transport equipment.	15	5,11,27,000	4,00,50,000	Sewing machines .. 3·00 lacs p.a. Needles .. 3·00 lacs p.m. Steel Castings, bars & rods 1,01,400 tons p.a. Wood Screws .. 1·2 million gross p.a. Hacksaw blades .. 1,08,000 gross p.a. Railway point & Crossings 160 equated turnouts Do. (190 lbs.) p.m. 200 equated turnouts (50 lbs.) p.m. Steel Structurals .. 29,100 tons p.a. High Frequency elec- trically welded steel Tubes with diameters ½" to 6". 60,000 tons p.a. High tensile 1½" to 6" .. 10,000 tons p.a.	3,70,95,000 6,13,98,000 34,31,000 3,32,65,000 3,09,81,000
16	Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery.	5	2,27,08,000	2,12,50,000	Carding Engines .. 900 p.a. Oil Engines .. 6,520 p.a. (ranging from 5 to 40 H.P.) Heads .. 12,000 doz. set p.a. Reeds .. 4,440 doz. pcs. p.a. Cone-Pulley lathes (Light and heavy duty) .. 750 Nos. p.a. Light type geared head lathes. 36 " " High speed Heavy duty gearedhead lathes. 150 " " Capstan and Turret Lathes 120 " " Steam & Diesel Road Rollers. 100 " " Other Machines .. 75 " " Toa Machinery .. Rs. 48 lacs worth of products p.a. Jute & other Machinery Rs. 72 lacs worth of products p.a.	1,12,78,000 3,60,12,000 7,00,000 1,98,56,000 73,40,000 4,85,000
17	Manufacture of Electrical Machi- nery Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	15	1,37,04,000	2,51,45,000	Motor Car Batteries .. 1,20,000 'p.a. Train Lighting Batteries 12,000 p.a. Dry Charge Batteries .. 6,000 units p.a. Iron Clad Batteries .. 2,400 p.a. Microphorons .. 7·5 million units p.a. Rubber Separators .. 60,000 sets p.a. Radios Other Electrical Accessories Transformers .. 3,88,000 K.V.A. p.a. Electrical Motors .. 1,29,000 H.P. p.a. Fractional Motors .. 1,20,000 Nos. Fans (Carriage Ceiling and Table). 6,96,000 p.a. Aluminium Cables .. 5,000 tons p.a. House Service Meters .. 2,00,000 meters p.a. Electrolytic copper ena- melled wire. 2,000 tons p.a. Paper insulated cables .. 2,40,000 metres p.a.	1,21,00,000 54,45,000 1,82,06,000 6,04,23,000 1,45,91,000
18	Manufacture of Rail Road Equipment.	3	84,83,000	1,15,00,000	Railway Signalling Equipment. Rs. 60 lacs worth products p.a. Rly. goods wagons .. 2,000 p.a. Coaching underframes.. 370 p.a. Brake Lining .. 3,12,000 R.H.P.M.	97,79,000
19	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles & Ancillaries.	4	1,26,78,000	1,77,00,000	Diesel Engines .. 3,000 p.a. Brog and Beck clutches 15,000 p.a. Motor Cycles .. 5,000 p.a. Three Wheeler Chassis .. 1,800 p.a.	3,67,52,000 92,43,000

APPENDIX 'H'—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
20	Manufacture of Bicycles ..	2	1,38,65,000	1,10,50,000	Bicycles .. 3,50,000 units per annum and spare parts.	6,73,82,000
21	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	10	11,07,000	65,05,000	—	7,68,000
22	Electric Light and Power ..	8	54,71,000	82,75,000	— 45,510 K.W.	37,13,000
33	Hotel Industry ..	2	11,02,000	1,69,00,000	—	4,64,000
24	Mining and Quarrying (1) Coal	1	..	20,00,000	—	—
		239	65,37,67,000	1,05,82,07,762		1,62,57,30,000

APPENDIX 'I'

Summary of the proceedings relating to some of the proposals considered at the Seventh Conference of the representatives of the State Financial Corporations held on the 9th December, 1960.

1. Co-ordination between the S.F.Cs., N.S.I.C. and I.C.I.C.I. for channelling the D.L.F. funds.

The Conference accepted a suggestion that the above matter be considered by a small Working Group, which might include representatives of the Reserve Bank, I.C.I. C.I. and the Bombay and Punjab Financial Corporations. It was further proposed that the Working Group might also study such allied subjects as allocation of P.L. 480 funds to SFCs. and the problems arising from the extension of the refinancing facilities to them.

2. Scheme for the guarantee of advances to small-scale industries.

The conference reviewed the progress made by the Guarantee Scheme and noted that the extension of the scheme to certain other centres was under consideration. It was also noted that the loans granted by the Corporations as agents of the State Governments were outside the scope of the scheme which was intended to enlarge the supply of institutional credit and that it was not necessary to amend the State Financial Corporations Act for enabling the Corporations to participate in the Guarantee Scheme in respect of their own advances as the guarantee provided was intended as additional cover for the advances which should be sufficiently secured in terms of Section 25(2) of the Act. A suggestion that the maximum period of 7 years up to which guarantees were available under the scheme should be raised as the loans provided by the State Financial Corporations were normally for 10 to 12 years, was also considered and it was decided to examine the question of making a suitable provision for enabling the Corporations to avail themselves of the guarantee for first 7 years of the advances made for the periods in excess of 7 years.

3. Participation loans.

The Conference considered a suggestion that an arrangement might be worked out under which the Corporations could grant loans jointly with the State Bank of India in order to obviate the need for borrowers approaching both the institutions for their requirements. The conference was informed, in this connection, that one of the Corporations had already met the requirements of an industrial unit in collaboration with the State Bank of India while a similar proposal received from another Corporation was being considered by the ICICI. It was suggested that the other Corporations interested in such collaboration arrangements might contact the former Corporation for necessary details.

4. Utilisation of the agency of S.F.Cs. for routing Government funds to small-scale industries.

The progress made in the utilisation of the agency of S.F.Cs. for routing Government concessional finance to small-scale industries was reviewed and it was noted that in eight States, the Corporations had already been appointed as agents of State Governments for the purpose. The Conference was of the view that while it would not be economical for the Corporations to handle loans below a certain amount, all loans within a specified range should

be routed through the Corporations and that there should be no duplication between the Corporations and the State Government in this regard. The conference also urged that the appointment of Corporations as agents in other States should be expedited.

5. Suggestions for expanding or facilitating the operations of S.F.Cs.—Amendments to S.F.C. Act.

A number of suggestions for amending the S.F.C. Act were also considered. Some of the important suggestions approved at the Conference were as follows :—

- Provisions for enabling the Corporations to borrow funds from the Refinance Corporation and such other financial institutions as may be notified by the Central Government.
- Provision for enabling the Corporations to retain shares etc. taken up by them in fulfilment of underwriting liabilities beyond a period of 7 years with the approval of the State Government.
- Provision for enabling the Corporations to act as agents of any financial institutions approved by the State Government.

6. Liberalisation of the terms and conditions governing loans sanctioned by S.F.Cs.

The Conference considered certain proposals for liberalising the terms and conditions governing the loans sanctioned by the S.F.Cs. Some of the main observations of the Conference in this regard were as follows :—

- Non-industrial assets :** It was not considered desirable to fix any limit up to which these assets could be accepted as security for advances as such securities were likely to be supplementary or additional.
- Valuation :** It was resolved that no rigid policy need be laid down in regard to valuation of assets offered as security for advances and the Corporations may be left free to relax their normal requirements in deserving cases.
- Personal guarantees :** It was agreed that the Corporations might not insist upon personal guarantees in the case of loans granted to well-established concerns with good management and past performance.

(iv) **Period of repayment of loans :** The Conference generally endorsed the suggestion that in the cases of small-scale and newly established industries, the schedule of repayments might be modified in such manner that the burden of repayment especially in the initial stages, was not too heavy.

(v) **Margin :** The Conference discussed a suggestion made by the Small-Scale Industries Board that the S.F.Cs. might sanction loans up to 75% of the value of security offered and resolved that in view of the new situation which had arisen on account of the development of the industrial estates, facilities available under the Guarantee Scheme for sharing of losses and having regard to the necessity for enlarging the Corporations' business—which alone held out a hope for their future—and their impact on the small-scale industries programme, the State Financial Corporations should review the position and modify the rigid margin requirements and relax them in suitable cases to the extent considered appropriate by them.

(vi) **Loans for Working Capital :** The Conference considered the suggestion that 50% of composite loans might be allowed to be utilised for working capital purposes and

that loans for working capital alone be sanctioned against fixed assets in cases where the concerns were unable to raise such loans from commercial banks. The Conference agreed that it was necessary to make the procedure in this regard more flexible and decided that the position should be re-examined.

7. Financing of Handicrafts & Industrial Co-operatives.

Looking at the size of the loans, viz. about Rs. 3,000/- required by the handicraft units and the type of security they were able to offer, the Conference considered it more appropriate that their needs should be met by the State Governments under the State Aid to Industries Acts/Rules. The Conference while recognising that the Corporations should become an active agency in providing medium and long-term finance to industrial co-operatives took note that as these co-operatives were eligible for loans up to Rs. 2 lakhs at the concessional rate of interest at 2½% p.a. under the State Aid to Industries Acts, they did not find it profitable to approach the Corporations for their needs.

8. Financing of plantation industries.

The method of financing of rubber and coffee estates by the S.F.Cs. was generally discussed by the Conference, and it was decided that the concerned Corporations might study this question in consultation with the Coffee and Rubber Boards and formulate suitable suggestions and place them before the next Conference for consideration, if necessary.

9. Consortium of Financial Corporations, etc. for subscribing to new issues of equity and preference shares of industrial concerns.

The Conference was of the view that it was neither fea-

sible nor necessary at the present stage to organise a consortium of financial Corporations etc. and noted that some process of coordination between various institutions in this field was already developing on satisfactory lines.

10. Appropriations towards reserves for bad and doubtful debts by S.F.Cs.

The Conference considered the suggestion that it would be desirable for the S.F.Cs. to make provision every year for bad and doubtful debts (like banking companies) even though none of their advances was considered bad or doubtful of realisation, and resolved that the proposal was not feasible in view of the continued dependence of the Corporations on subventions from State Governments for the purpose of paying minimum dividend on their shares.

11. Co-ordination between S.F.Cs. and Reserve Bank for compiling data regarding small-scale and medium-sized industries.

The Conference appreciated the difficulties experienced by some of the Corporations in compiling the data regarding small-scale industries and accepted a suggestion that the question of simplifying the forms in which information was asked, might be examined.

12. Problems connected with Taxation.

The Conference considered a suggestion that the S.F.Cs. should be exempt from the income-tax liability in order to make them viable. It was agreed that this question might be pursued by the Reserve Bank particularly in the light of the facilities that were available to development Corporations in foreign countries.

BALANCE SHEET

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

NEW

Balance Sheet as at

Previous Year	Capital and Liabilities				This Year
Rs.	1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,00,00,000	20,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each			10,00,00,000	
	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL—				
5,00,00,000	10,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each fully paid-up (Guaranteed by Government of India under Section 5 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act).			5,00,00,000	
	2. RESERVES AND RESERVE FUND—				
	(i) General Reserve Fund (under Section 32)—				
31,12,000	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	69,40,000			
	Additions during the year.				
38,25,750	Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	63,50,000			
2,250	Transferred from Unclaimed Dividend Account	—			
69,40,000			1,32,90,000		
	(ii) Special Reserve Fund (under Section 32A)—				
27,36,450	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	31,92,525			
4,56,075	Additions during the year	4,56,075			
31,92,525			36,48,600		
	(iii) Reserve for Doubtful Debts—				
14,92,814	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	14,91,910			
—	Since added	—			
14,92,814		14,91,910			
804	Less—Debts written off during the year	31,408			
14,91,910			14,60,502		
1,00,000	(iv) Reserve for Contingencies	1,00,000			
1,17,24,435				1,34,29,102	
	3. PROVISION FOR TAXATION—				
37,95,367	Balance as per last Balance Sheet		60,98,380		
49,76,918	Add—Provision during the year		54,59,713		
87,71,685			1,15,58,093		
26,73,305	Less—Adjustments during the year		10,96,816		
60,98,380			1,04,61,277		
10,77,946	Less—Tax deducted at source	18,47,082			
4,65,807	Advance tax paid under Section 18A	36,26,694		54,73,776	
14,53,753				49,67,501	
46,14,627					
	4. BONDS AND DEBENTURES—				
7,80,50,000	(i) 3½% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1964. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		7,80,50,000		
4,56,47,400	(ii) 4½% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1967. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		4,56,47,400		
4,38,30,800	(iii) 4½% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1968. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		4,38,30,800		
5,48,86,900	(iv) 4% Bonds (Unsecured) redeemable in 1971. (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		5,48,86,900		
—	(v) % Debentures (Unsecured) redeemable in . . . (Guaranteed by the Government of India under Section 21).		—		
22,24,15,100				22,24,15,100	

CORPORATION OF INDIA,

DELHI

30th June 1961

Previous Year	Property and Assets				This Year
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,057	1. CASH AND BANK BALANCES—				
	(i) In hand at Head Office and at Branches			2,982	
	(ii) With Banks (under Section 19)—				
45,83,067	(a) Reserve Bank of India	22,51,450			
1,73,00,500	(b) Scheduled Banks	1,81,15,500			
10,00,000	(c) State Co-operative Banks	—		2,03,68,950	
2,28,83,567					2,03,69,932
2,28,86,624					
	2. INVESTMENTS—				
	(i) Under Section 20—				
—	(a) Securities of the Government of India	—			
—	(b) Securities of the State Government	—			
	(ii) Under Section 23(1) (b)—				
—	(a) Stocks	—			
67,03,750	(b) Shares at cost	80,89,375			
—	(c) Bonds	—			
—	(d) Debentures	—		80,89,375	
67,03,750					
—	(iii) Under Section 23(1)(i) —				
—	Debentures	—			80,89,375
67,03,750					
	3. LOANS AND ADVANCES—				
39,33,38,442	Total loans outstanding (as per schedule annexed)				42,22,76,719
	4. DIVIDEND DEFICIT ACCOUNT—				
48,00,000	Balance as per last Balance Sheet			38,00,000	
10,00,000	Less—Balance of Profit transferred from Profit and Loss Account			10,00,000	
38,00,000					28,00,000
	5. PREMISES—				
—	Cost upto the date of last Balance Sheet			—	
—	Additions during the year			—	
—	Less—Depreciation upto the last year	—		—	
—	Depreciation for the year	—		—	
	6. MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, FURNITURES, FIXTURES, FITTINGS, ETC.—				
1,82,570	Cost upto the date of last Balance Sheet			1,92,877	
10,464	Additions during the year			25,896	
1,93,034				2,18,773	
157	Less—Cost of assets sold/lost			995	
1,92,877				2,17,778	
96,600	Less—Depreciation upto last year	1,08,237			
11,578	Depreciation for the year	11,144			
1,08,244		1,19,381			
7	Less—Depreciation on assets sold/lost	630			
1,08,237				1,18,751	
84,040					99,027

				Balance
Previous Year	Capital and Liabilities			This Year
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
—	5. FIXED DEPOSITS— (Under Section 22)	—	—	—
—	6. BORROWINGS— (i) From Reserve Bank of India—	—	—	—
—	(a) Secured by pledge of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. [under Section 21 (3)(a)].	—	—	—
—	(b) Secured by Bonds and Debentures issued by the Corporation of the face value of Rs. 3·50 crores [under Section 21(3)(b)].	—	—	—
13,25,00,000	(ii) From Government of India [under Section 21 (4)]	—	15,25,00,000	15,25,00,000
—	(iii) In Foreign Currency	—	—	—
13,25,00,000				
—	7. SUBVENTION PAID BY GOVT. OF INDIA—			
—	On account of dividend under Section 5 read with section 32 ..			
48,00,000	Balance as per last Balance Sheet		38,00,000	38,00,000
10,00,000	Less—Paid to Government of India		10,00,000	28,00,000
38,00,000				
—	8. OTHER LIABILITIES— Interest accrued and accruing			
14,90,625	(a) on borrowings from Govt. of India under Sec. 21 (4) ..	17,15,625		
19,78,271	(b) on Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds	19,78,271	36,93,896	
34,68,896				
24,81,712	Sundry Creditors including liabilities for expenses		29,60,884	
6,35,186	Interest held in Suspense		1,63,537	
7,60,524	Industrial Finance Corporation Employees' Provident Fund A/c.		9,03,161	
200	Legal Charges Suspense		30,600	
—	Unclaimed Dividend—			
2,250	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	—		
2,250	Less—Transferred to General Reserve Fund	—		
—				
8,57,272	Cheques received for collection per contra		27,46,303	1,04,98,381
82,03,790				
—	9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—			
2,08,95,000	(a) Guarantees given under Section 23 (1) (b) per contra ..		10,00,36,427	
—	(b) Underwriting contracts under Section 23(1)(d) per contra ..		—	10,00,36,427
2,08,95,000				
—	10. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—			
21,25,000	Balance brought forward	21,25,000		
—	Less—Appropriation for previous year			
11,25,000	Dividend for 1959/60	11,25,000		
10,00,000		10,00,000		
10,00,000	Balance transferred to Dividend Deficit A/c.	10,00,000		
—			84,75,000	
59,50,750	Add—Net profit for the year as per Profit and Loss A/c. ..		84,75,000	
59,50,750				
38,25,750	Less—Transferred to General Reserve Fund		63,50,000	21,25,000
21,25,000				
45,62,77,952				56,38,61,511
Contingent Liability on account of partly paid-up shares held as investment under Section 23(1)(h) ..				Rs. 76,38,725

D.R. MADHOK
General Manager

Shri S. Ranganathan Director
Shri K. S. Sundara Rajan „
Shri V. P. Varde „
Shri S. C. Roy „
Shri G. D. Ambekar „

Prof. S. K. Basu Director
Dr. B. K. Madan „
Shri R. M. Deshmukh „
Shri C. C. Desai „
Shri S. P. Virmani „

K. P. MA THIRANI
Chairman

Sheet—contd.

Previous Year	Property and Assets				This Year
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	7. OTHER ASSETS—				
	INTEREST ACCRUED—				
—	(i) On investments		—		
10,19,265	(ii) On loans and advances		10,29,424		
3,02,454	(iii) On debentures		2,64,413		
23,673	(iv) On deposits with banks		43,590		
1,370	(iv) On advance to staff for conveyances		2,072		
13,46,762				13,39,499	
1,760	Commitment charges accrued			1,332	
62,67,781	Sundry Debtors*			59,73,159	
39,871	Advance to staff for Conveyances			64,798	
22,170	Stocks of Stationery			26,896	
30,057	Telephone Deposit			33,000	
8,57,272	Cheques lodged for collection or in hand pending collection per contra.			27,46,303	
3,804	Prepaid Expenses			6,025	
19	Stamps in hand			19	
85,69,496					1,01,91,031
2,08,95,000	8. GUARANTEES PER CONTRA				10,00,36,427
—	9. UNDERWRITING CONTRACTS PER CONTRA				—
—	10. PROVISION FOR TAXATION—				
—	Details per contra				—
45,62,77,952					56,38,61,511

NOTE 1.—*The amount of Sundry Debtors includes—

- (a) Rs. 55,05,000 being balance (fully secured) of purchase consideration recoverable from Indo Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., for assets of Sodapore Glass Works Ltd. (in Liquidation) sold to them.
- (b) Rs. 3,82,579 being balance (fully secured) of purchase consideration and interest thereon recoverable from Zip Industries (Private) Ltd., for assets of Link Industries Ltd., (in Liquidation) sold to them.

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI**

Schedule showing particulars in respect of loans and advances referred to in the Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1961

	Rs.
(a) Debts considered good in respect of which the Corporation is fully secured	39,14,22,872
Out of this—	
(i) Loans amounting to Rs. 25,36,59,742 are also secured by the personal guarantees of Directors and/or Managing Agents of borrower concerns. (Of these, loans aggregating Rs. 5,87,41,400 are further secured by the guarantees of the Central and/or State Governments and loans aggregating Rs. Nil are guaranteed by Scheduled or Co-operative Banks).	
(ii) Loans amounting to Rs. 12,61,12,023 are also secured by the guarantees of the Central and/or State Governments.	
(iii) Loans amounting to Rs. 3,00,000 are also secured by the guarantees of Scheduled and/or Co-operative Banks.	
(b) Debts previously fully secured but now secured to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 only	7,41,819
(c) Debts secured only by the guarantees of the Central and/or State Governments	2,89,50,900
(d) Debts secured only by the guarantees of the Scheduled and/or Co-operative Banks	Nil.
(e) Debts secured only by personal guarantees or choses in action, or debts awaiting approval of write off from the Central Government.	11,61,428
Total of (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) ..	42,22,75,719
(f) Debts due by concerns in which the directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors and Shareholders. Directors or members of the Managing Agency concerns.	6,47,20,276
Of these—	
(i) Debts aggregating Rs. 62,00,000 are due by Co-operative Societies in which Directors of the Corporation are interested as nominees of State Government or Co-operative Banks or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	
(ii) Debts aggregating Rs. 4,77,51,292 are due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Shareholders only.	
(iii) Debts aggregating Rs. Nil are due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors or members of the Managing Agency concerns.	
(iv) Debts aggregating Rs. 1,07,68,984 are due by concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors.	
(g) Total amount of loans disbursed during the year to concerns in which the Directors of the Corporation are interested as Directors and Shareholders, Directors or members of the Managing Agency concerns	97,81,380
(h) (i) Total amount of instalments whether of principal or interest of which default was made at any time during the year ..	14,52,347
(ii) Total amount of the instalments whether of principal or interest overdue at the end of the year	25,61,270
(iii) Total amount of instalments whether of principal or interest due by concerns in which Directors of the Corporation are interested.	1,90,334
(i) The following figures are not included in the schedule given above as they pertain to concerns on the Board of which some of the Directors of the Corporation (including the Chairman) function as the nominees of the Corporation and not in their personal capacity—	
(a) Items (f) and (f)(iv)	Rs. 1,20,53,829
(b) Item (g)	Rs. 74,00,000
(c) Item (h)(iii)	Rs. 1,74,287
(ii) Debts amounting to Rs. 1,04,29,330 due by two concerns in which the Chairman and a Director of the Corporation are nominee directors are included under category (f) (ii) only as other directors of the Corporation are shareholders of these concerns.	

D. R. MADHOK
General Manager

K. P. MATHRANI
Chairman

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.
S. VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI**

Profit & Loss Account for the year ended the 30th June 1961

Previous Year		This year		Previous year		This year
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1,28,21,951	To Interest on Bonds, Debentures, etc.		1,46,76,345			
31,822	„ Salaries and Allowances—				*By interest (including arrears of interest recovered amounting to Rs. 4,83,378 originally held in suspense account)	2,60,35,731
	(a) Chairman ..	31,822		2,25,39,862		
	(b) General Manager—			4,63,073	„ Commission	10,05,877
	(including Rs. 14,516 for leave salary, gratuity and travel concession paid to Reserve Bank of India on account of the ex-General Manager) ..	31,249			„ Rent	
38,103				18,30,023	„ Profit on sale of Investments ..	22,61,738
3,623	LESS leave salary recovered and/or recoverable from Reserve Bank of India.				„ Profit from sale of Assets ..	
					„ Dividend on Shares	1,94,778
				2,55,036	„ Commitment Charges	2,83,582
34,480		31,249			„ Premia on Premature repayments ..	23,500
7,97,421	(c) Others	8,94,695			„ Bad Debts recovered	75,000
44,858	(d) Provident Fund Contributions.	53,935			„ Misc. Income	5,812
9,68,676		10,11,701				
1,24,925	LESS Amount recovered from borrower concerns for legal work done by the Corporation	1,78,650	8,33,051			
7,63,651						
2,000	„ Directors' fees	11,740				
1,800	„ Committee Members' fees (other than Directors).	2,050				
30,859	„ Directors' Travelling and other allowances.	44,165				
13,075	„ Committee Members (other than Directors) Travelling and other allowances.	15,810				
144	„ Travelling and other expenses of non-official Directors nominated by the Corporation.	529				
1,00,154	„ Rent, Taxes, Insurance & Lighting.	1,02,832				
27,916	„ Postage, Telegrams, Stamps and Telephones.	34,016				
46,579	„ Printing, Stationery and Advertisement.	59,364				
1,776	„ Repairs	1,621				
4,147	„ Law Charges	2,245				
10,000	„ Audit Fees	10,900				
11,578	„ Depreciation	11,144				
1,37,217	„ Discount on Bonds					
32,412	„ Brokerage on Bonds					
	<i>To Other Expenses—</i>					
49,972	Agency Charges	44,483				
1,806	Books and Newspapers ..	1,823				
6,928	Medical Fees and Expenses	7,427				
16,745	Travelling Expenses	21,661				
3,141	Halting Allowances	3,283				
1,571	Maintenance of Motor Car	1,308				
2,000	Listing Fees	4,000				
2,581	Bank Charges	7,073				
13,083	Expenses not Enumerated	18,961				
31,365	Interest on Employees' Provident Fund.	35,999	1,46,018			
1,29,192						
1,41,60,851	Carried over	1,59,50,940	2,50,87,994			2,98,86,018

Profit & Loss Account—contd.

Previous Year		This year		Previous year		This Year
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1,41,60,851	Brought forward ..	1,59,50,990		2,50,87,994	Brought forward ..	2,98,86,018
..	To Bad Debts written off	..				
..	„ Provision for doubtful debts	..				
..	„ Loss on sale of Investments	..				
..	„ Reserve for depreciation on Investments.	..				
75	„ Assets written off ..	365				
..	„ Loss on sale of assets ..	..			
49,76,810	„ Provision for Taxation ..	54,59,713				
59,50,750	„ Balance of Net Profit carried to Balance Sheet.	84,75,000				
2,50,87,994	Carried over	2,98,86,018		2,50,87,994		2,98,86,018

Note—The previous year's figures have been suitably recast to make them comparable with the current year's figures.

*(1) The item of "Interest" does not include interest amounting to Rs. 11,729 on one account which has defaulted in payment of interest and principal. This amount is held in "Interest held in Suspense Account".

(2) Interest on one account which is considered doubtful of recovery has not been taken into account.

D. R. MADHOK
General Manager

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.
S. VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

K. P. MATHRANI
Chairman

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA**

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, do hereby report to the Share-holders upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Corporation as at 30th June 1961.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto and the audited returns from the Branches, which returns are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet, and report that where we have called for explanations and information, such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up in accordance with the Act and the Rules of the Corporation so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Corporation according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

New Delhi,
Dated 26th August, 1961

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.
S. VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

NOTIFICATION BY THE SAURASHTRA OIL & OIL SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD., RAJKOT

The approval of the Secretary, Forward Markets Commission under Sub-Section (1) of Section 11 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) read with Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S. O. 1162 dated the 4th May, 1960 has been obtained to the following amendments made to the Bye-laws of the Saurashtra Oil and Oilseeds Association Limited, Rajkot, the same having been previously placed on the Notice Board of the Association pursuant to Section 11 of the said Act and Rule 11 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Rules 1954.

Amendments

In Groundnut Oil/Groundnut Kernels Bye-laws—

1. In Bye-law 83—

- (i) In clause (A)(f), for the words "months of Posh, Chaitra, Ashadh and Bhadrapad", the words "calendar months of January, April, July and September" shall be substituted.
- (ii) In clause (B) (d), for the words "months of Posh, Chaitra, Ashadh and Bhadrapad", the words "calendar months of January, April, July and September" shall be substituted.
- (iii) In clause (B) (e), after the word "oil", the words "The unit of quotation shall be one tin of Groundnut Oil" shall be inserted.

2. In Bye-law 84—

For the words and figures and brackets "Shravan for Poush delivery, (2) in the month of Magshar for Chaitra delivery, (3) in the month of Falgun for Ashad delivery, and (4) in the month of Jeth for Bhadrapad delivery", the words, figures and brackets "July for January delivery of the following year, (2) in the month of December for April delivery of the following year, (3) in the month of March for July delivery of the same year, and (4) in the month of May for September delivery of the same year" shall be substituted.

3. In Bye-law 87—

After the words "deem fit", the words "The rates so fixed shall be subject to the conditions, if any, applicable to the contract under Bye-law 244A." shall be inserted.

4. In Bye-law 88—

After the words "record of the Association" and before the words "The Board", the words "The rates so fixed shall be subject to the conditions, if any, applicable to the contract under Bye-law 244A." shall be inserted.

5. For Bye-law 88(a)—

The following Bye-law shall be substituted, namely:—

"88(a) The due date or the latest day for issuing delivery order for Groundnut Kernels and Groundnut Oil for different months in the different contracts shall be as follows:—

Months	Due Dates
January ...	23rd in the case of Groundnut Oil and Last date of the month in the case of Groundnut Kernels.
April ..	—do—
July ...	—do—
September ...	—do—

6. In Bye-law 100—

- (i) In clause (a), for the word "margin", the word "trading" shall be substituted and for the word "Margin" occurring twice, the word "Trading" shall be substituted.
- (ii) In clause (b), for the word "margin", the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted.

7. In Bye-law 125(A)—

For the words, letters and figures "Vadi 8th of the delivery month in case of Groundnut Oil or by Vadi 13th of the delivery month in case of Groundnut Kernels", the words "the due date of the delivery month" shall be substituted.

8. In Bye-law 126—

For the words, letters and figures "Vadi 4th and Vadi 8th", the word, letters and figures "19th and 23rd" shall be substituted and for the words, letters and figures "Sudi 3rd and Vadi 13th" occurring twice, the words, letters and figures "19th and the last date" shall be substituted.

9. In Bye-law 147A—

For the words "whichever is higher as fixed by the Board or by the Local Committee under the bye-law", the words "as fixed by the Board or by the Local Committee under the Bye-law whichever is higher" shall be substituted.

10. In Bye-law 153—

- (i) In clause (v)A. (1)(c), for the word "margin", the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted.
- (ii) In clause (v)A. (2), for the word "margin" occurring twice, the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted and for the word "Margin", the words "Trading Deposits" shall be substituted.
- (iii) In clause (v)A. (3), for the word "margin", occurring twice, the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted.
- (iv) In clause (v)B. (1)(c), for the word "margin", the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted.
- (v) In clause (v)B. (2), for the word "margin" occurring twice, the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted and for the word "Margin", the words "Trading Deposits" shall be substituted.
- (vi) In clause (v)B. (3), for the word "margin" occurring twice, the words "trading deposits" shall be substituted.

11. After Bye-law 167, the following Bye-law shall be inserted, namely:—

"167A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above Bye-laws 163 to 167, the Board shall have the right to dispense with, alter or modify the provisions contained in the above Bye-laws 163 to 167 by a resolution passed in a duly convened meeting."

12. After Bye-law 244, the following Bye-law shall be inserted, namely:—

"244A. (i) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Bye-laws, rules and regulations, the Board may, with the concurrence of the Forward Markets Commission, prohibit trading during any day or days in hedge contracts in any delivery at a price higher or lower than the closing rate of the previous trading day or such other trading day as may be decided by the Board, by more than such sum or sums as may be fixed by the Board. Different sums may be fixed and made applicable at different levels of price. Any sum or sums fixed above may, with the concurrence of the Forward Markets Commission, be varied by the Board from time to time.

(ii) The powers specified in clause (i) may be exercised by the Forward Markets Commission when in the opinion of the Commission it is expedient so to do."

13. Bye-law 246 shall be deleted.

14. In Bye-law 253H—

For the word "Board", the words "Local Committee" shall be substituted.

15. In the "TERMS OF CONTRACT FOR GROUND-NUT OIL"—

- (i) In Sub-clause (3), after the word "Oil", the words "The unit of quotation shall be one tin of Groundnut Oil" shall be inserted.
- (ii) In Sub-clause (4), after the word "Surendranagar", the figures and words "12. Jam-Jodhpur 13. Upleta 14. Amreli" shall be inserted.
- (iii) In Sub-clause 6(d), for the words, figures and letters "Vadi 4th to Vadi 8th", the word, letters and figures "19th and 23rd" shall be substituted.
- (iv) In Sub-clause 6(e), for the word, letters and figure "Vadi 4th", the figures and letters "19th" shall be substituted and for the word, figure and letters "Vadi 8th", the figures and letters "23rd" shall be substituted.

- (v) In Sub-clause 6(f), for the words, figures and letters "Vadi 4th to Vadi 8th", the word, figures and letters "19th to 23rd" shall be substituted.
- (vi) In Sub-clause 6(g), for the words "Vadi Amas", the words "the last date of the month of delivery" shall be substituted.
- (vii) In Sub-clause 6(k), for the word, letters and figure "Vadi 8th", the words, figures and letters "23rd of the delivery month" shall be substituted.
- (viii) In Sub-clause 6(p), for the word, figure and letters "Vadi 8th", the figures, letters and words "23rd of the month" shall be substituted.

16. In the "TERMS OF CONTRACT FOR GROUND-NUT KERNELS"—

- (i) In Sub-clause (6), after the word "Savarkundla", the figures and word "13. Amreli" shall be inserted.
- (ii) In Sub-clause 8(i), for the words, figures and letters "Sudi 3rd to Vadi 13", the words, figures and letters "19th to the last date" shall be substituted.

Note:—The amendments to the Groundnut/Groundnut Oil Bye-laws as mentioned above shall apply to the new season's and subsequent contracts except those mentioned under Serial Nos. 9, 13, 14 and Groundnut Oil Contract Terms under Serial No. 15(ii) and Groundnut Kernels Contract Terms under Serial No. 16(i).

Rajkot, the 30th June 1961

N. G. VYAS

Secretary

The Saurashtra Oil & Oil Seeds Association Ltd., Rajkot

LOST

The Government promissory Note No. DH 021843 of the 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1946 for Rs. 500/- originally standing in the name of (Miss) Mehra Pirojsha Kapadia. Jerbanoo Darasha Jamasji Asana and Kai Khusru Pirojshah Thakraji, and last endorsed to Central Bank of India Ltd., the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned Security.

For The Central Bank of India Ltd.

LOST

The Government Promissory Note No. BY 134500 of the 3 per cent Loan of 1970-75 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of Shri Bhagwant Narayan Deshpande, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and the application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Shri Bhagwant Narayan Deshpande.

Residence—Clerk Colony, Buldana.

LOST

The Government Promissory Note No. BY 107046 of the 3½ per cent National loan of 1964 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Lonia S/o Amra Sirvi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and that application is about to be made for issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Shri Lunaji S/o Amraji Sirvi. LUNAJI or (LONIA)

Residence—Talawada Bujuraga, Tahsil Barwani, District West Nimar.

LOST

The Government Promissory Note Nos. BY 038872 to BY 038874 of the 3½ per cent loan of National Plan Loan, 1964 for Rs. 3,000 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Appuraya Anant Nayak, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note(s) and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate(s) in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security(ies).

Name of the advertiser—Shri Appuraya Anant Nayak.

Residence—Rane Building, 262, Charni Road, Bombay-4.

LOST

The Government Promissory Note No. BY 026604 of the 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds, 1965 for Rs. 2,100 originally standing in the name of Reserve Bank of India and last endorsed to Mulraj Dwarkadas, J. Dwarkadas and P. Dwarkadas, the proprietor(s), by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor(s). The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Shri Mulraj Dwarkadas.

Residence—53/57, Laxmi Insurance Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED

The Government Promissory Note No. 284012 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of Kumar Arun Chandra Singha and Kumar Manindra Chandra Singha executors of Chandramohini Dassi and last endorsed to Labannya Prova Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—Labannya Prova Dasi, W/o Kalipoda Sinha.

Residence—P.O. Kandi, Jibdharpara, Dt. Murshidabad (West Bengal).

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Dhobi R. V. wish to change the surname from Ramprasad Vindhyadin Dhobi, to Ramprasad Vindhyadin Vaishyaware, with immediate effect.

CHANGE OF NAME

Miss Usha B. Raleraskar, Telephone Operator, Central Trunk Exchange, Ahmedabad—married on the 9th July 1961 and has been changed as Mrs. Sulbha Chandrakant Bedarkar.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, V. Susai Raj (Christian) shall henceforth be known as V. C. Sundar Raj (Hindu).

V. SUSAI RAJ

CHANGE OF NAME

It is hereby notified that Shri N. G. Balochi, Jr. Clerk/Typist, Development Commissioner's Office, P. O. Box No. 50, Gandhidham—Kutch has changed his Surname to N. G. Teckwani.

CHANGE OF NAME

Be it known to everyone that I, Baldev Krishan, son of Late Shri Bhagat Ram and an employee of the Ministry of Education, have changed my name to Baldev Krishan Sondhi.

CHANGE OF NAME

With effect from 25th September 1961, I, be called as Mohindar Kumar Loknath Mehra, instead of Mohindar Kumar Sewaram Kapur.

CHANGE OF NAME

In correct Name—

Shri YAMMAPA BASAPA. ANSADI.

Correct Name to be published—

Shri YAMNAPPA BASAPPA AWRADI.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Ram Saran Dass Malik, s/o M. Nanak Chand, working as a clerk in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, have changed my name to Ram Saran Dass Malhotra.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Chhotey Lal II, Telegraph Man, Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi, henceforth be known as Chhotey Lal Kirar, s/o Shri Balwant Singh Kirar.

CHHOTY LAL II

Dated 12th October 1961

CHANGE OF NAME

I add surname "Grover" to my Christian name, Baldev Raj, and my name hereafter should be read as Baldev Raj Grover instead of Baldev Raj.

CHANGE OF TITLE

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that I, Narayan Chandra Mukherjee, son of late Jadunath Mukherjee, at present employed as lineman at Asansol Telephone Sub-division will hereafter be known as Narayan Chandra Mukherjee instead of Narayan.

NARAYAN CHANDRA MUKHERJEE

ASANSOL;

The 28th Sept. 1961

CHANGE OF NAME

60803-JC Sub/AA (Veh) RAJINDER PARSHAD, EME has changed his name to RAJINDER PARSHAD JASPAL wef 31 Aug 61.

Y NIRULA
Major

OC 106 Infantry Workshop Company

No. 21802

Dated 18 Sep 61

STATE BANK OF INDORE

(Subsidiary of the State Bank of India)

Incorporated in India under Special Statute

The liability of the Members is limited

Head Office—INDORE

NOTICE

Consequent upon the Board of Directors of the State Bank of Indore having declared an Interim Dividend of Rs. 3.75 nP. per share of the Bank for the half-year ended the 30th June 1961, subject to tax, notice is hereby given that:—

- Share Registers of the Bank will remain closed between the 4th September 1961 and the 10th September 1961 (both days inclusive),
- the Interim Dividend will be paid from the 11th September 1961.

By order of the Board of Directors

G. S. SRIVASTAVA
General Manager

INDORE;

30th August 1961

NOTICE

The Sargodha Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors will be held at 24A Industrial Area, Faridabad on 25th November, 1961 at 10.30 A.M. for considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution. "The company be wound up voluntarily as a creditors winding up and Shri Y. R. Puri is appointed Liquidator for such winding up."

NOTICE

The Deraghazikhan Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors will be held at 24A Industrial Area, Faridabad on 25th November, 1961 at 11.30 A.M. for considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution. "The company be wound up voluntarily as a creditors winding up and Shri Y. R. Puri is appointed Liquidator for such winding up."

NOTICE

The Bhera Electric Supply Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors will be held at 24A Industrial Area, Faridabad on 25th November, 1961 at 11.30 P.M. for considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution. "The company be wound up voluntarily as a creditors winding up and Shri Y. R. Puri is appointed Liquidator for such winding up."

NOTICE

The Phullerwan Electric Supply and General Mills Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors will be held at 24A Industrial Area, Faridabad on 25th November, 1961 at 1.30 P.M. for considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution. "The company be wound up voluntarily as a creditors winding up and Shri Y. R. Puri is appointed Liquidator for such winding up."

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR

(See Section 516)

*Presented by—*S. Pritam Singh, Vol. Liquidator.
Members' voluntary winding up

To the Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Jullundur City

I, Pritam Singh of Jandusingha, Distt. Jullundur, hereby give notice that I have been appointed voluntary liquidator of the Sutlej General Traders Limited, by a resolution of members of the company, dated 28th August 1961.

PRITAM SINGH

V. and P.O. Jandusingha
Distt. Jullundur

September 2, 1961

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate Ella Elizabeth Manuk otherwise known as Ella Manuk deceased

Pursuant to Section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased late of 6, Campden Hill Court, Kensington, London W.8, widow, who died at the Middlesex Hospital, London W.1 on the 28th October 1960, are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims to Mr. Samuel Gordon Spence, an Official of National and Grindlays Bank Limited, 19, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1, the Administrator to the above estate on or before the 20th November 1961 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets without regard to any claims except those of which any notice shall then have been received.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th October 1961.

SANDERSONS & MORGANS

Solicitors for the said Administrator
5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders/Creditors of Paints and Pigments Private Ltd. shall be held at 99, Kamla Market, New Delhi on the 30th October 1961, at 10 and 11 A.M. respectively to consider and if deemed fit to pass a resolution for the winding up of the company as creditors voluntary winding up and for appointment of liquidator and to fix his remuneration.

